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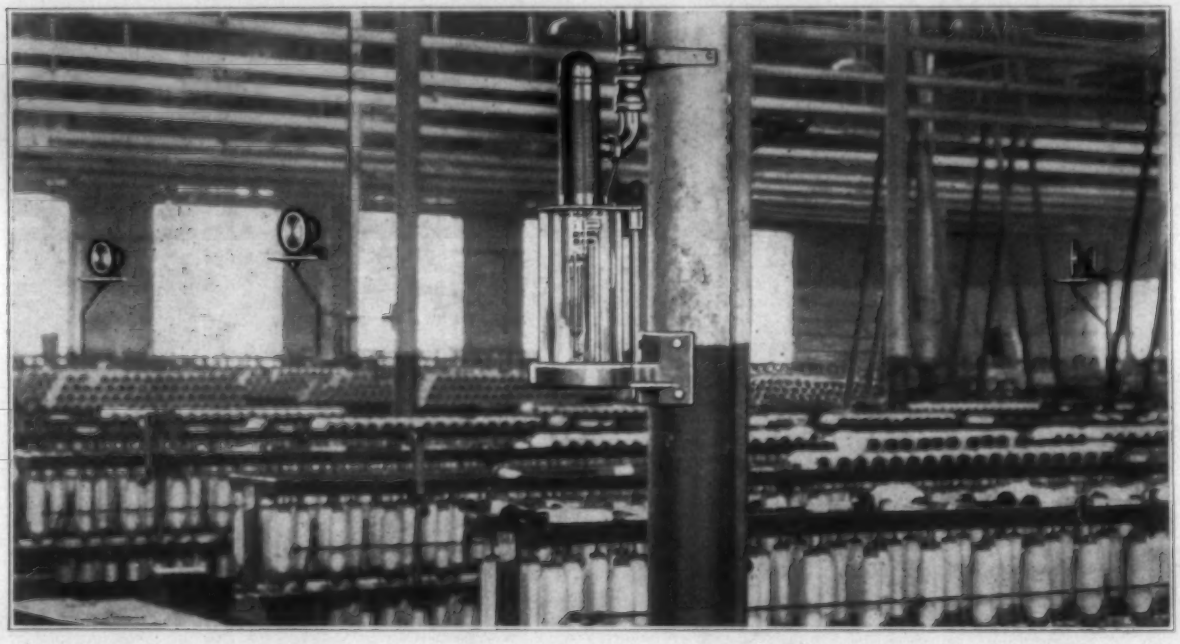
SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38 CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 1, 1930 No. 9



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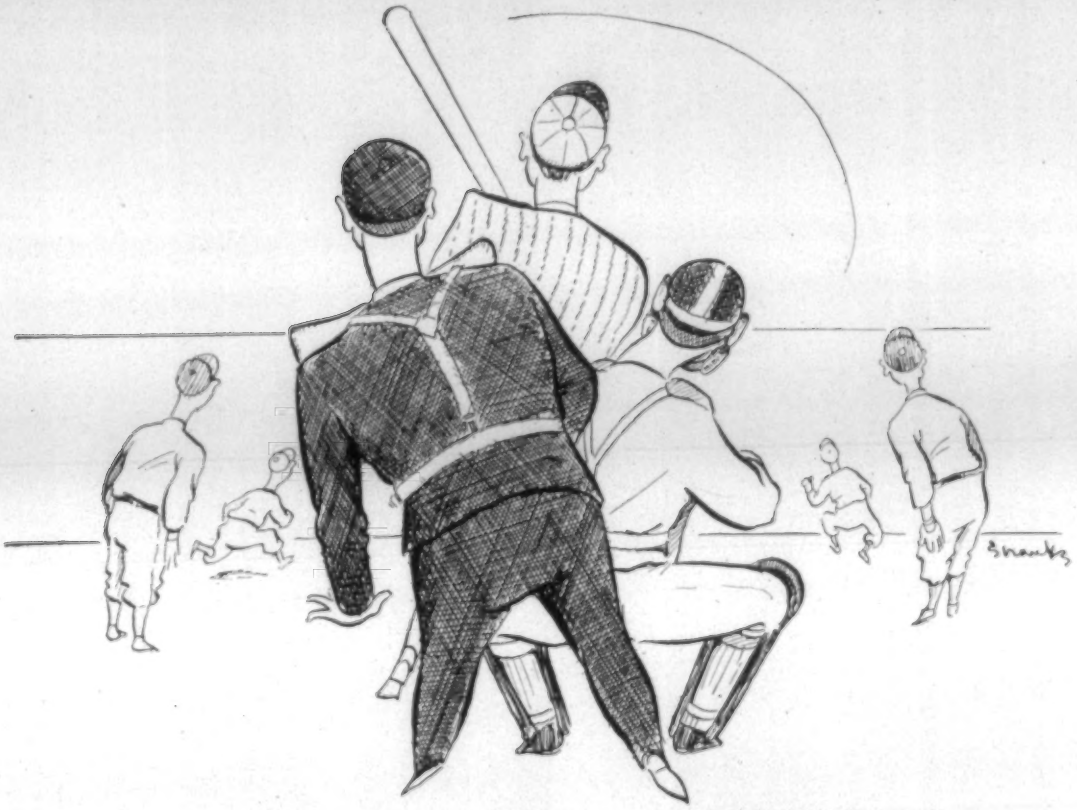

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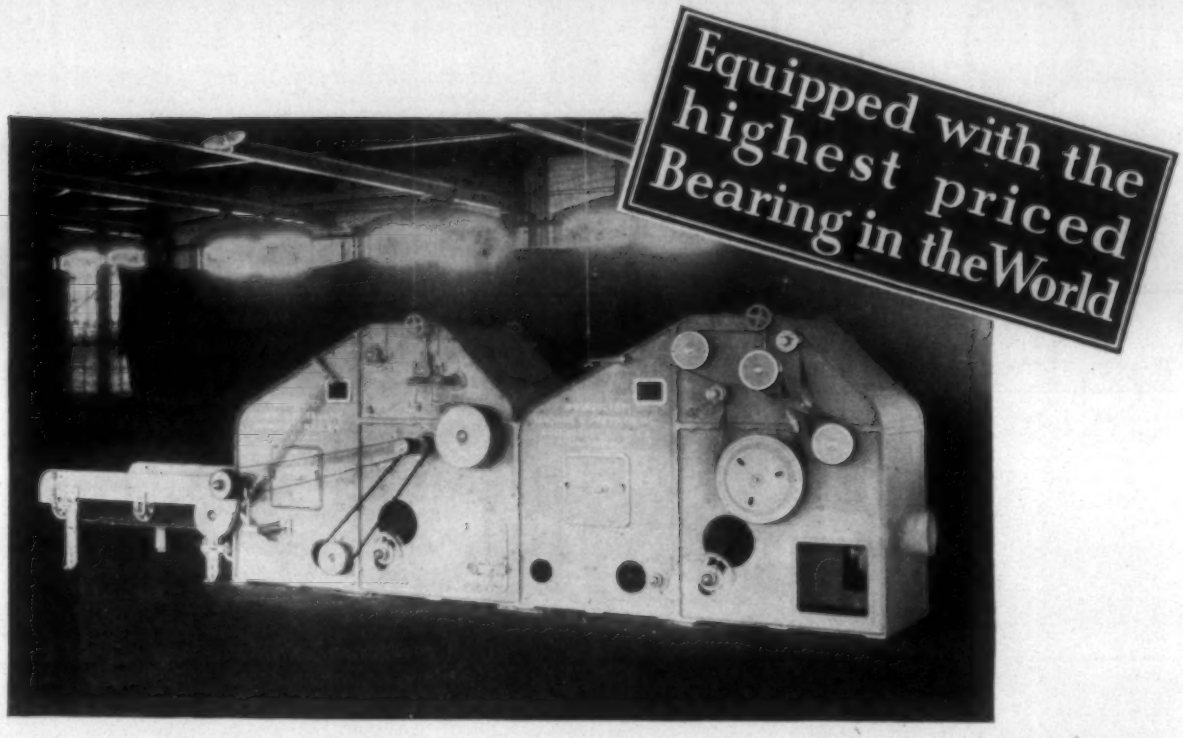

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SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 38 CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 1, 1930 No. 9

Master Mechanics Hold Meeting at Charlotte, N. C.

The Spring Meeting of the Master Mechanics of the Southern Textile Association met in a one-day session at the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on April 24.

The meeting was attended by about 100 interested men, representing mills from Virginia to Georgia. The meeting was under the direction of Chairman W. G. Young, Master Mechanic of the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

During the luncheon period a program of ballet and tap dancing was given by the pupils of Miss Elizabeth Henderson. Misses Clemmie Reid and Margaret Harris entertained with vocal selections.

Chairman: We have with us today the editor of the Southern Power Journal, Mr. E. W. O'Brien. He has to leave early to address some engineering organization in Virginia, and we are going to ask him to give us his talk on Economical Operation of Steam Plants.

ECONOMICAL PLANT OPERATION

By E. W. O'Brien.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My first real job was with a master mechanic of a large finishing plant in the East. I was a youngster working my way through high school, and happened to solve a problem for this master mechanic, a little simple problem in algebra which he had not been able to solve and this gave him the opportunity of putting one over on the boss, which made him entirely grateful, so the first thing he tried to do was to land a job for me in his own organization. It happened at that time they were having a good deal of trouble with cloth going through the plant and arriving in the packing room stained with grease, or oil stains.

The first job he sent me to do was inspect the rolls which were suspected of being covered with oil or spots, and see if I could determine where they came from. They gave me the run of the plant, and it gave me a lot of information, and I soon was able to determine where the spots came from. Then he set me to work finding out means of correcting this damage. This gave me an opportunity to devise a number of shields so that I could apply lubricators and grease cups which would prevent the oil getting over on the cloth; but, more important, perhaps, was the fact I laid out a schedule of lubrication, by which one man in the plant had as his job the lubricating of all machines, except those that required very frequent lubrication, or were under the direct charge of some individual, and in addition I marked filling points on the lubricator, and grease points to guard against putting too much oil and grease into the cup. As a result I soon worked myself out of a job.

A little bit later the master mechanic found the traps needed to be checked up. He gave me the check-up of all the traps in the plant. I can tell you now I didn't get rid of the traps as rapidly as I got through with the lubrication. There were four or five hundred traps through that work. I did get a fair insight into the boiler room problems of that finishing plant.

In a boiler plant, whether textile or not, there are three factors involved. There is first, the equipment; second, the men operating it, and third, the means used for knowing what you are getting. You all know that without good equipment, kept in excellent condition, you can not attain the highest efficiency, and you also know that unless the men operate that equipment satisfactory you are not going to have successful operation.

Perhaps the most important factor of all is the operation of such plants, but the one I want to stress particularly, because I feel it is the one more easily changed and from which you can get most ready benefit, is that of measuring operation through the use of instruments. Measuring instruments in the plant are the eyes of the plant. They give you an idea of what the plant is doing.

Every textile plant has its individual problems, and its individual needs. Some instruments are desirable to some plants and not at all necessary in others. It is up to the good judgment of the master mechanic in the choice of instruments to fit his particular plant.

Now, in the boiler plant you have certain equipment that is required. There will be the water column and pressure guage, those are more for safety than for economy. The first thing you consider in the question of economy is the matter of evaporation. That is the number of pounds of water you are evaporating per pound of coal. To get that it is necessary that you have some means of measuring water, either through water mains or through steam flow meter, but it is necessary to have coal scales, but if you have got that you want to remember that the value of such figures are dependent upon the character of the coal you are using. If it is cheap coal, a low number of pounds per pound of coal may be a good figure, while in other cases if it is good coal you have to get higher figures, and also the losses in a plant largely go up the stack.

I think at this meeting two years ago, Mr. Kerr, of the Champion Fibre Company, of Canton, N. C., read a paper. Mr. Kerr made one remark that struck me very forcibly. He said "Any job is best done when the doer of the job considers it a game. That is just as true for boiler operation as it is for any other job. Every man who plays the game has a consciousness of what his plant is doing, and he is able to set out in his own mind a mark to shoot at; maybe the mark some neighboring man has attained; maybe the mark he read about in some paper, but he has something to shoot at; he sets himself a goal and that plant is going to be operated successfully."

The man that keeps a record of that sort, that knows what he is doing from day to day and from month to month, and from year to year, is the man that keeps the

power plant statements and keeps it through the use of instruments. Thank you.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. O'Brien. Any of you gentlemen having trouble with steam plants, while we have the doctor near is the time to get your questions ready. We have a number of steam plant operators. One is Mr. Sadler, who operates the daddy of all of them. Any questions you would like to bring up regarding the operation of steam power plants?

Small Stokers

A Member: One question I would like to ask. How successful have small stokers been under H. R. T. Baldwins?

Mr. O'Brien: That is one question that depends on individual conditions. In some plants they have been very successful, particularly when through their use you can do away with a certain amount of labor. In other plants where you have the labor available anyway, and you are not saving anything in that regard, and saving of coal may be small because the total of the amount of coal used is small, then they have not been successful. If it is at all possible to justify them, I think it is a good thing, because they promote a better feeling of responsibility on the part of the operator.

Shop Equipment

Chairman: Any further questions? If not, we will have the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting at Columbia regarding shop equipment. That committee is composed of E. P. McWhirter, of the Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; H. H. Iler, Union Bleacheries, Greenville, S. C.; G. C. Queen, Oakland Mills, Newberry; E. E. Edmiston, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville; Charles A. Spencer, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.; W. E. Jones, Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C. This committee was appointed at the last meeting to determine what was the proper equipment for a machine shop for an average textile mill of 30,000 spindles, 600 looms, I believe.

Mr. McWhirter: We have agreed on a 50,000 spindle mill, and we suggest:

1 16-inch lathe; 1 20-inch lathe; 1 No. 2 milling machine; 1 12-inch drill press; 1 4-inch high speed drill press; 1 12-inch stroke shaper; 1 automatic shaper; 1 standard key seater; 2 electric welders; 1 acetylene welder; 1 arbor press; 1 hydraulic press.

For 30,000 spindles: 1 14-inch lathe; 1 18-inch lathe; 1 12-inch stroke shaper; 1 drill press; 1 power hack saw machine; 1 No. 2 milling machine; automatic gear machine; acetylene welder; electric welder; 1 key seating machine.

Mr. Iler: In the plant where I am employed, we have the following machine tool equipment: 1 lathe, 36-inch x 30 feet; 1 shaper, 24-inch; 1 emery stand, 2-wheel; 1 high speed hack saw machine; 1 DeWalt, Jr., 12-inch saw; 1 electric drill, ½-inch; 1 acetylene welder; 1 power press, 5-ton; 1 band saw; 1 electric portable grinder; 1 lathe, 26-inch x 10 feet; 1 drill press, 26-inch; 1 pipe machine, 6-inch; 1 Whitin gear machine; 1 lathe grinding machine; 1 electric drill, ¼-inch; 1 portable key seater; 1 lathe, 16-inch x 8 feet; 1 pipe machine, 2-inch; 1 electric drill, ¾-inch.

We find the above equipment sufficient to take care of our needs in every particular except that our gear cutting equipment is limited to gears of rather fine pitches.

To list the machine tools in sizes required for bleachery shop work would be rather difficult if it were intended to make a recommendation by which all bleacheries could be guided. The range of work would not necessarily be similar in all cases and I would think it necessary for each to make a survey of existing equipment of process machinery, and take into consideration as far as possible, future additions, trying always to hold down investments to just those tools which represent profitable production of necessary machinery parts, and insurance against serious interruptions of plant operation.

Chairman: Here comes the big argument, "Manufacturing of parts in local shops." That is a question you could discuss here all day and never settle it. I have asked Mr. McWhirter to prepare a paper on that. He has had considerable experience along that line. Mr. McWhirter, if you will give us the benefit of some of your knowledge along that line that will probably open up the discussion.

Making Parts in the Mill Shop

Mr. McWhirter: Gentlemen, the chairman of our division made a request of me some few weeks ago that I express orally or in writing, at this meeting, my opinion and experience of manufacturing machinery repair parts in our Southern cotton mill machine shops. Not being a speaker, I am forced to present my thoughts to you in writing.

We all appreciate the fact that a number of mechanics are tremendously handicapped on account of not having the proper equipment in their department with which to manufacture parts and to do the great amount of repair work that they should be doing in their shops. In most cases, however, a little salesmanship on our part will bring into our departments the improved machinery and equipment which we have wished for for many, many years.

Picture, if you will, a modern cotton mill machine shop of 20 years ago—they had such equipment as a lathe, drill press, grindstone and a few other contrivances for making such temporary repairs as would maintain a reasonably fair production until a new part was ordered from the machine builders for replacement. A few simple gears were made, but they were set up on irregular and untrue mandrels and when delivered to the department for which they were made, proved to be practically worthless and brought about untold criticism from the overseers and fixers alike. These fellows were perfectly justifiable in their criticism, as the gears we made then were not standard because, as a matter of fact, we did not have the equipment for turning out satisfactory work.

The mechanics in the South have had greater barriers to overcome than any other department heads of our Southern mills. Broadcasted criticism from the sweepers up has added toward making our task a trying one; yet, we have progressed and accomplished what we thought at one time would never come to pass. Recognition is given to our Southern foundaries who are delivering to our shop doors castings which are as good as can be had from any of the Eastern foundaries. Then, too, we now have the equipment in our shops and are turning out finished repair parts that are just as satisfactory and perfect as can be had from the shops of the machine builders. Production is being maintained and in most cases increased while the percentage of seconds is lowered. Our shops are no longer known as a necessary liability, but instead, the mill management concedes that a machine shop properly equipped and operated is the greatest producing department they have in the mill, yielding a greater profit on the investment than any other department in the organization.

Parts can be made at a saving of from 50 to 75 per cent of what they would cost the mill if purchased from the machine builders. Numerous broken or worn parts are mended in our shop at a saving of from 75 to 90 per cent from what a new part made by the factory would

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cost us. By mending, I mean working over such as loom crank shafts which cost us around $7 apiece from the factory. We build the old ones up as good as new at a cost of $1.10 each. Loom protector rods, loom take-up rollers, clothing licker-ins, rewinding motors, motor bearings, re-necking steel rollers and re-bossing drawing frame rollers and innumerable other things are taken care of right in our own shop.

I do not mean to be egotistical when I say we are getting somewhere. Did you read the report of the New England Forum? A master mechanic made the statement at their meeting in Boston that he was manufacturing loom supplies successfully at a saving of 50 per cent, and we can easily do the same thing in our own Southern mill shops if we have the equipment.

We make our own jigs and templets so as to finish all repair parts correctly. We have what we call a pattern board in our shop on which we keep the machine builder's original piece of all the parts which are manufactured in our shop. In this manner we adhere strictly to standards throughout the mill. There is no guess work and the parts we manufacture are just as interchangeable on our machines as those from the machinery builders.

We have right here in our own Southland an abundant supply of just as highly skilled machinists as are available anywhere. We master mechanics should be able to determine the work a fellow can do best and should assign our men certain jobs that they may specialize and in turn we should hold them accountable for the work they turn out. Repair work done in a custom shop is ferquently inferior, we have no assurance that the actual worker is skilled and has had training in turning out the best workmanship on that particular job, but you do know that the billing clerk of a custom shop has had his training and will charge you twice as much as such work would cost if done in your own shop.

Please do not misconstrue my statements and allow yourselves to believe that I am knocking the machinery builders. It is their business to build machines, but the point that I am trying to make clear is that, it is the business of the master mechanic of a mill to manufacture as many repair parts as possible with his equipment.

We all should appreciate that the cloth business at the present time seems to be in a state of "profitless prosperity" and the only mills that can survive are those that guard against excessive repair cost. Therefore, it is up to the master mechanics to make their shops productive and to experience the thrill of having achieved something. Our annual meetings should be milestones, not millstones, to the true master mechanic. Each is a merger of another year of accomplishments, so that when the next milestone, or the next annual meeting, comes into view, you will be conscious of having achieved the biggest and best year of your life. This is my wish for all of you.

Chairman: That paper of Mr. McWhirter's ought to bring out a big discussion. That gets back to the same question of shop equipment, and I feel that the sooner we master mechanics can convince the management that if they give us the proper shop equipment that we can save them some real money in manufacturing parts, the sooner they will be benefited and the better our job will be. Now, I would like to hear from anybody on that subject.

Mr. Kincaid: I will start the ball rolling. Let's stop thinking the Northern machine shops can make a better casting than we can. We can do it in the South, and that comes back to just what you were talking about—machinery. They age their castings; I saw them doing that. I am not saying I heard that, I saw them; they have some advantages we don't have. We know textiles are moving South, and the machinery companies are going to have to move South, too. Let's think about running here in the South and quit having to depend on the East for these things. We know it costs lots to get it down here. And we know, we are sorry to say, their mechanics make more money than we do, but if we study the things we have been doing—lots of our shops haven't much more machinery than they had 20 years ago; I am sorry to say that, but I believe since this association has been organized and going like it has been that has helped a whole lot. The managers and owners have found out we are trying to learn, and I wish some of the older heads would do a lot of talking. The younger fellows that have just 15 or 18 years in the shop aren't able to tell them very much.

Everybody knows there are parts you buy from the East and you hear a loom fixer say, "I had to fit it." I don't care whose shop it was made in, take a casting for a loom and try to put it on and you have to build it back by reaming or something like that. There are lots of things we catch in the shop when we make them ourselves and that saves time.

Mr. Ilier: I have had quite some experience in this making of machinery parts in the cotton mill shop, and there is no question but what it is a field in which considerable profits are possible. I would suggest that if all these men here would just follow this plan they will find out some things that they probably already should have known.

For instance, you take the parts that come into your shop to be repaired. If you will have your foundry cast you a sample lot of those castings and keep a check on cost, you will find in many instances you can produce those parts for half, and in some cases much more than half of what you will be charged if you buy those parts furnished by the machinery manufacturers.

I heartily endorse everything Kincaid said over there about our being able to make castings down in this country. You can buy just as good casts in the South as anywhere, and the foundry work is just as good as can be found anywhere. When it comes to skilled men, we have plenty of them. Consequently there is no reason why we can't produce a great many parts that we are now buying outside.

It would be wrong for me to say you could manufacture in your shop all the parts you need for any particular machine. You can't do that, because manufacturers of machinery have developed special machinery for getting out certain parts. At the same time there are lots and lots of parts for the production of which you do have the equipment, and if you will keep records on parts which go through your shop you will find out before long parts that are not profitable for you to try to make, and parts that are very profitable for you to make and it can be done. It is a big subject, and if you men would just check up on that thing you will find you have opportunities there to effect economy in your plant.

Making Arbors

Chairman: I happened to be in a certain master mechanic's shop a few weeks ago who was making arbors for cone winders, and I gathered from what he said that he made a big saving there on that one particular item. Mr. Winecoff, I would like for you to tell these gentlemen just how much you are saving, and the number of pieces you are making, and the speed at which you turn them out.

G. A. Winecoff, Efird Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C.: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, we have

been manufacturing them for the last couple of months. They cost complete from the factory 50 cents apiece. We get out, figuring our steel and labor and everything, we get out for about 15 cents to the piece, to each article.

Chairman: How many of them are you making?

Mr. Winecoff: We started on 2,100 of them. We will have about 3,000 when we get through. With what time we have, keeping our repair work up and everything else, we get out about 100 a day, and we figure 50 cents from the factory and then 15 cents for what we make them, figuring steel and labor, there is quite a saving there on that. We haven't the machinery we ought to have, but they are running and giving us good service.

Chairman: This man is doing that on a common engine lathe. I happened to be in his shop and saw the operation. He takes a screw machine and turns them out twice as fast as you can turn them out. There is a saving of $35 a day in that one instance.

Lifting Rods

I have in mind another mill which had a lifting rod proposition to come up a short time ago, and they were figuring on equipping about 60,000 spindles with new lifting rods and bushings, and when they figured the cost of the new lifting rods and bushings from the shop it run into real money. I don't remember what the figures were, but instead of doing that they had a reamer made and reamed the lifting rod bushings, the old ones to oversize, taking out all the worn parts, and reamed it and used cold rolled steel and made the lifting rods on a screw machine for 10 per cent of what the total cost would be if they had to buy new lifting rods and bushings, and got just as good a job.

Mr. Kincaid: Mr. Chairman, if you will pardon me for a few minutes more, this was interesting to me what he was talking about. I got an order a few days ago for 100 rollers to be turned on each end 5-16 by about 5/8 long, so we were making them on an engine lathe. In the meantime I bought a screw machine. It was taking about ten or eleven minutes to the job, and after I set up we were making about 62 to 65 an hour, so you can appreciate the saving there. It only cost a little over $200. We almost saved enough money on this particular order to pay for this machine. I just wanted to hand it on; I don't know that everybody has one of those machines, at least a good many have. That is the experience I had just this last month. It took us eleven minutes to each roller so we cut it down to about 65 or 70 an hour, on a test. Of course we might not do it regularly.

Mr. Queen: While so many are talking about shop equipment and taking stock of shops and shop equipment in the textile mills, I think it would be a good idea for all of us to take stock of ourselves and see how well we are equipped. Everybody hollers the shops are not equipped. I think a lot of shops aren't equipped with men. I was in a shop here awhile ago and the master mechanic was making gears on a milling machine; the mechanic was sitting at the work bench smoking a pipe, and I went over to the pump and a fellow was tightening up the pump with a hammer and a cold chisel. I think we ought to take stock of ourselves and see if we can ask the company to stock the shop if we can't do the work when we get that equipment.

Chairman: I expect there was a screw loose in both places. (Laughter.) Any further discussion on this subject? Dr. Dorsey, I happened to see a lot of parts you were manufacturing one time at the Florence Mill.

Checking Up

M. E. Dorsey: I find, like the other gentlemen said before me, that if a man don't ever check up on what he is doing he won't know what he is doing. Find out from your supply room—every plant should have a supply room—and have the figures there to check when these supplies come in from a manufacturer, whatever it may be for, loom, picker, cards, spinning, you have the actual price, then go to the supply man and find out what the cost is. Then step back to your shop and you try it out and see what it costs for you to manufacture.

We make all our studs and keep them in the cupboard to make by all the time, and the saving is half. Of course, we haven't got an automatic gear machine, but I am hoping to get one later.

A man sees a lot of things he can pick up and save the company instead of having the supply room go and order them out. It helps a man in his workmanship, and the superintendent and owner, helps a man all the way along, gets him somewhere.

Chairman: Anyone else had any experience in manufacturing parts that he would like for the other fellow to know about it? The other fellows would like to know it.

Mr. Iler: Just by way of encouragement to some of our men who perhaps are reluctant to start into the matter of making parts for fear that they are going to make mistakes, for which they will be criticised, I would like to say that a few years ago we were supplied with some machines by a leading machine manufacturer who furnished as a drive for certain parts chains 1¼-inch pitch and sprockets 1⅝-inch. So, fellows, you see the people who build machines make mistakes, too.

Chairman: I believe, personally, that one reason why a number of shops are reluctant to start in manufacturing their own parts is the fact that they are afraid they are going to have too much work to do. Most of us think, "Well, I have got all I can do anyway to keep up these repairs and breakdowns. If I start making certain parts now they will expect me to do that right along, and that will come right along with my other work," and I believe that enters into it in a lot of cases. But I think if you will show your management that you can save him some real money there that doesn't increase your work; it merely increases your force and equipment, gives you a better job.

Management of mills today are a little wiser and wiser than they were when I first went into the mill business. They used to think, as Mr. McWhirter said, a grindstone and emery wheel and lathe and hand gear cutters was an elaborately equipped shop. Very few had a grindstone, but the management of mills as I see it today is realizing they have to operate as cheaply as possible to compete with the modern mill who is making these savings, and unless they line up it looks to me like a case of getting out of business, and I think if a master mechanic can show the mill that he can make a real saving on manufacturing his own parts, it doesn't increase his responsibilities at all. It merely gives him an opportunity to get better equipment for his shop and better men and more of them, and most anybody would rather run a real business than a half one. I had, I know.

The thing that worries me most in the world is trying to do something with nothing to do it with. But the management is not going to spend money unless you will show them they are going to get some returns for it, and as I see it, that is the only way to get shop equipment is to show the management after you get them you are going to use them and give him some returns on his money. Whenever you do that I believe they will open up the pocketbook and equip the shop.

Mr. Dorsey: I want to say right there, you are speaking about being afraid of having more work to do. When

I started that up of course that gave us more work; we had to go back at night and do extra work in order to keep the business up. It wasn't long after that until the superintendent said, "Well, you need some more help, don't you?" and I said, "Yes, sir," and he said, "All right, hire another man."

J. J. Stephenson: I have found if you show the management where anything is profitable by doing the work the way you can do it with a certain machine, they will get it for you. I have had that experience, they will buy machines for you to do the work with, provided you make a profit.

I have a small shop, with a lathe, hand gear cutter, emery wheel and drill press, and I have made some parts recently that saved the company a good saving; some of them as high as two and three dollars. One cost $4.40 to buy from the people who manufacture them, and I bought the material and made it and it cost $1.08 in the machine shop. They considered that a good saving. I would like to hear discussed the casting of sand tooth gears in our own foundries in the South.

Sand Tooth Gears

Chairman: Mr. Nolen, you ought to be able to answer that.

L. J. Nolen: Well, Mr. Young, this is a case of what is it going to cost you when you get the order from the mill. You go to the mill and the first thing they ask is, "What are you going to charge?" Mr. Kincaid said castings are not pickled in the South. It just means we are going to have to pay more for the castings. You have got to have a good pattern; don't use the old gear for the pattern; make a new aluminum pattern and I think you can get it just as good in the South as you can up North.

Chairman: Isn't it a fact that the majority of foundries manufacture—all I know in the South who are making sand tooth gears cut their patterns with a regular involute cutter?

Mr. Nolen: Yes, sir, but in most cases they pick out a fairly good sample from the foundry and try to use that for a pattern, and let the shrinkage take care of itself. Also in the mesh of your tooth there is a little shrinkage there that also takes care of it. And then your oversize; you have had some experience with that. They don't take pains enough with it. It is just trying to sell casting too cheap. You can buy castings from the foundry, the rough castings, and cut the gears yourself, but you know you are not able to get casting from any of these foundries just like you would when you order from the manufacturers. You have too much rim, too much hub, the spokes are too heavy, and when you get blanks up there you have to pay nine cents a pound for spoke blanks. Isn't that what you fin dout? And you can buy those blanks and cut those gears in your shop and save money and get just as good gears. It is just a case of paying more for the castings. It should be sand casted. Do you think pickling in casting helps?

Mr. Kincaid: They are more easily machined, and of course are cleaner.

M. W. Hayden: In two plants I have had, our finishing plants, we don't make very many gears, but we make lots of rolls, and in this particular instance we bought one from an Eastern machinery company and they charged us in the neighborhood of $40.75 for a roll. The boss said he wasn't going to pay for one machine like that; we were going to make them. In other words, we changed from plain bearings to ball bearings, so I kept check on this particular roller and we built one machine and that particular machine we saved about $24 on each roller.

Cut Gears

Mr. King: Mr. Chairman, I believe all these fellows agree with me a cast tooth gear is the worst enemy a master mechanic ever had, and the biggest.

Mr. Kincaid: I am glad that fellow said that; he just took the words out of my mouth. We have one slasher made by one company and every tooth is a cast tooth; we have another slasher with cut teeth, and there is a noticeable difference in the running of these two machines. I won't say it is altogether the gears, but we think that has something to do with it. I am off sand tooth gears where it is possible to have a cut tooth gear, not only on slashers but on other machines, especially if the machine runs any speed at all.

There may be something I haven't found out yet, but I find the cut gear meshes up, lasts a lot longer than a cast tooth. Mr. Nolen may not like to hear that, but I will have to say he makes good castings anyway.

Mr. Nolen: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Kincaid, and all the rest of them. You should cut them whenever you can. Mr. Kincaid is right. They will wear out and get lopsided, a cast tooth. You cut them and they will last longer, run quieter and give better yardage. It is almost impossible to cast those teeth perfectly; it costs very little more to cut them, and you can get your machine and show your boss you are saving money.

Mr. Hayden: Mr. Chairman, before I went to the mill I am at, I was at a spinning mill, since you brought up the proposition about the gears, we changed all the gearing in that particular mill, on all the frames and put standard cut gears in there and did away with all the old sand tooth gears, just threw them out, and we found out we got better production and less repair cost by doing that, and didn't carry as many repair parts in stock as we formerly did.

Chairman: That is the right answer, all right, but the question of getting a mill to do that. You take the mill I am with, I guess we have three or four hundred such speeders, I don't know just how many; that is just a rough guess, I have never seen them all, but if they undertook to do that they would be throwing out a whole lot of money.

Mr. Hayden: We didn't do it all at one time; it took about three years to change.

Chairman: For the benefit of all who have the sand tooth gears, I will say that I have in mind a mill who has largely overcome that by eventually working them out, but until they do work them out they have had special cutters made to cut a tooth that will mesh that sand tooth gear and it makes a very satisfactory arrangement. It doesn't run as good, of course, as two cut gears together, but you can take that sand tooth gear and a regular involute cutter or hob gear will not mesh with it properly, because it is not the same shape, but you can have a cutter made that will match that tooth and run fairly well.

A Member: We have some of that same machinery and in the last ten years we worked out all those gears and put in standard gears and are using them 50-50 steel cast and it is a mighty good gear.

Mr. Iler: Why do machinery builders equip such machines with sand tooth gears? I imagine the answer is they build them more cheaply, if they do that. Then, why do mill managers buy those machines? They either don't know that is the reason for those machines being cheaper, or they take a chance anyway. Why don't they call in a mechanic when the purchase of such machinery is contemplated and ask his opinion about various details?

Chairman: That is one thing, Mr. Iler, as I say is

one of the objects of this organization, is to get that point over to the managers.

Mr. Iler: It is evident on the face of it that when you buy a machine that is equipped with those gears that it is just a matter of time when it is going to require replacement. That is considerable expense. Why not avoid all that trouble of replacement by purchasing those machines with proper gearing to begin with?

Loom Gears

Mr. King: I know one mill that re-equipped with new looms; the price of the loom was $50 more with cut gears than cast tooth gears, and they bought them and paid the difference.

A Member: I know one mill that made a complete test of sand tooth and cut gears, and the sand tooth gear was almost twice the life of the cut gears. That was a straight involute cut gear.

Mr. McWhirter: I would like to ask a question. Have any of the mechanics in here ever seen a perfect, true sand tooth gear?

Chairman: I will say for my part I never have.

Mr. Iler: I would like to see the man that ever saw one.

Mr. McWhirter: There is the point. If you have a loom with sand tooth gears and take those gears out, you will find you have a high and low side and when you set that back gear up probably you straighten one of the low sides, and you set it up for a normal amount of clearance and when that high side comes up how is that going to keep from making a thin place. I have been saying for years the best place in the world for sand tooth gears I know of is on a cotton press. (Applause and laughter.)

You take on the machine that is coming out today, go and look at it, and it has cut gears on it, the first-class machine—if it is not cut gears it is a cheap machine.

W. S. Jones: In regard to the sand tooth gear, I think sometimes a sand tooth gear is all right provided it hasn't too much speed on it. Where your gears are subjected to a good heavy load and slow speed, I think a sand tooth gear probably is all right.

In making gears, I got after the mill to buy us an automatic gear cutter or a Fellows gear shaper, not a milling machine, and they bought a milling machine because it was cheaper. We went to making gears, and the gears had 155 teeth, I think, and cost 4½ cents a tooth. We made those gears for about $1.50 a gear, and other gears in proportion, and so far as our studs and things like tha twe make all of them. We buy a good grade of steel and are making quite a saving in keeping our supply bill down.

Winding Motors

Mr. Meisenheimer: A gentleman awhile ago spoke about winding a motor. I would like to know whether the gentlemen feel like it would be a paying proposition for any company to do their own winding and stock the stuff it would take to do that rewinding of motors. I was on a job one time when we did our own rewinding. The question I would like to know is, whether there would be a saving to a company in an ordinary cotton mill, to stock the necessary stuff it would take to rewind a motor and tie that money up in that stuff? Would it be a paying proposition for a company to do their own winding?

Chairman: That is one of the questions I had on the program.

Mr. Meisenheimer: I would like for the gentlemen to state how they feel about it for my own individual use, whether it would be a paying proposition for any company to put out that much money to stock up the necessary stuff it would take to do your winding for your motors throughout your plant?

A Member: We are not undertaking to wind anything except the humidifier motor. As far as the stock is concerned, it doesn't take a great amount of stock. I don't suppose we have over $30 worth, for the maintenance of our motors, 130 of them, I believe it is. I think it is a great saving myself. I don't know how any of the others might feel about it.

Chairman: I believe you had reference to larger motors, didn't you, Mr. Meisenheimer.

Mr. Meisenheimer: Yes, sir, throughout the plant anywhere from 5 H. P. to 100 H. P., where you have from 25 to 75 motors.

Chairman: I remember about five years ago I got scared because I didn't have an extra 75 H. P. motor, and ordered an extra set of coils in case one of them went down, and I believe that set of coils is still in the supply room, and it is a question in my mind whether that was the wise thing to do, or just wait until one would break down and run it over to Charlotte and get the job done and get it back.

A Member: Speaking about motor winding, I don't think it would pay a man to keep the coils on hand for so many motors—we didn't have any motors there that we could take down handy and have them recoiled in Charlotte as quick as we could coil them there and get them back in use. If you have the coils on hand you can get the mill started up; if you stop the motor in your card room the rest of the mill is going to have to stop pretty soon. In one way it is a saving and a losing in another.

Mr. Jones: We had a motor rewound one time; I had a set of coils that had been over there a couple of years. We went to have this rewound and found they lacked one lap having enough coil, and they had been out the money all the time and the coil wasn't any good when they went to use it. I don't think it would pay a company to carry a lot of stock on hand.

W. R. Moseley: I might be able to give you a little information in regard to winding motors. In motors up to about 20 H. P., if you carry those coils in stock you can't save any time in winding that motor. If you have a motor larger than 20 H. P., if you have the coil in stock you can put it right on the motor and save considerable time in winding it.

Chairman: We have with us today H. F. Ackerman, of the Steam Specialty Sales Company, of Charlotte, who is going to give us a talk on proper installation and operation of steam traps.

Steam Traps

Mr. Ackerman: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, there are too many traps to enumerate by name, but all of them can be classed probably under three different kinds, which are ball float traps, thermostatic traps and the bucket type trap.

Probably you are more or less acquainted with the bucket type trap more than any other, and taking them altogether they are nothing more than automatic valve to eliminate water from a steam line, steam unit slashers or any similar equipment of that nature. But traps are more or less affiliated with trouble wherever they are installed. I find the complaints on traps are classified probably under three different headings: Leaky valves, worn or water-logged floats, worn pivots, and one of the greatest complaints is generally imaginary. This is blamed on a trap because of the system being improperly trapped, or the pressure may be too high for the trap, or the size of the trap may be too small for the service on which it is to work.

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King Cotton visits the realm of King Cosmetic

THEY tell a story of how King Cotton once paid a visit to King Cosmetic. Long and earnestly the two monarchs conferred. And good King Cotton learned a great lesson from King Cosmetic. It was the lesson of trademarking and identification. And it was destined to help bring new prosperity to the land of Cotton—just as it had helped bring high fortune to the subjects of King Cosmetic.

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TODAY YOU WILL FIND comparatively few face powders or perfumes that are unbranded. Long ago the makers of cosmetics realized the value of trademarking and identification. On the other hand, you *will* find unbranded cottons—but it is significant that *you will not find as many today as you would have found a year ago.*

The fact is that more and more cotton manufacturers are trademarking their merchandise. The reasons? First—because in the last few years the consumer demand for identified, styled cottons has jumped tremendously. Second—because identification of their products has enabled manufacturers to make their advertising truly effective. Third—because substitution of inferior goods is positively prevented.

Since 1903 Kaumagraph has been trademarking headquarters for the textile and allied industries. It is natural therefore that since the new era of cotton prosperity, many cotton goods houses have enlisted Kaumagraph's aid in designing a trademark... and applying it to their products with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.

If you are considering the advisability of trademarking, Kaumagraph would be glad to work with you. Our years of experience, our Research Laboratory, our service department... are at *your* service. Write for additional information—or for a representative.

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KING COTTON THRIVES ANEW

Mechanical Progress in Textile Industry *

By Edwin H. Marble, President, Curtis & Marble Machine Company

(Continued from Last Week)

In the Woolen and Worsted Industry

In the woolen and worsted industry we find corresponding progress. In the preparation of the stock from the card, improvements have been made in picking or opening the mass of fibres, properly oiling and blending them to preserve the staple, and in introducing conveying sytems so that the stock is delivered to the next process in a much improved condition; the card room has also received much attention. Some of the improvements are: large cylinders to the machines, self-feeds to deliver more uniformly the stock to them, and condensers and conveyors to carry the stock forward from one section to the next. Whereas formerly two or three operators were needed to each set of three cards, there is now a great reduction in the operating force, the same two or three taking care of several sets of cards.

Drying Methods

One of the oldest and best-known methods of evaporating the moisture from a fabric was to expose it to the warmth of the sun and to the drying influence of wind-circulated air. This was the method of drying textiles during the earlier years of factory manufacture. Cotton and woolen goods, from the solid-colored or piece-dyed goods to the fancy effects in printed or woven fabrics, were hung either in festoons or on pins —the cottons usually in open sheds, the woolens on bars called "tenter bars," the latter so spaced that the fabric in drying would be of the right width. Any sign of a shower sent every available workman to the drying shed or field to bring under cover the fabric. Inclement weather often deleyed drying for several days. In the meantime the damp goods were not improved by leaving them in that condition.

The greater portion of the moisture had already been extracted by centrifugal extractors, but the modern balanced motor-driven extractor bears little resemblance to the older belt-driven device. The principle of rapidly whirling a body to throw off moisture is not new, but to attain the speed of revolution and balance of moving parts required is certainly progress. This process is used for either wool or other washed fibre, as well as for the fabric made therefrom.

Drying Cans and Tenter Frames

For cotton goods, drying cans were used to complete this process. The goods were fed in open width to a series of these cans. The guiding was done by hand and the cans were driven by belt or from an oscillating-cylinder engine, the amount of steam permitted to enter regulating its speed. While the principle remains the same, automatic guiders, variable-speed motors or drives, better steaming balance, and equalizers to overcome liability to stretch or to prevent improper shrinkage, have reduced the operating cost.

For drying and at the same time delivering the goods at a specific width, the tenter frame has been given attention. The various types, each designed to meet the requirements of a particular class of fabrics, are all examples of progress.

While in earlier days machines were usually operated as individual or independent units, causing much rehandling, our later efforts have been to eliminate all unncessary operations, and a grouping of machines in range has not only secured a more uniform product, but has reduced labor costs.

Scientific research has been the means of bringing together data regarding the influence of temperature and time, humidity, air circulation, insulation and radiation, source of air supply, and external conditions, so that ideal drying conditions may now be accomplished every day, regardless of existing outside conditions.

Modern drying, with a better understanding of scientific principles governing it, and the economies of higher steam pressures as compared with the previous maximum of 60 pounds have given us far superior drying machines, requiring less floor space and yielding greater efficiency and lower productive costs.

Natural Dyes Give Way to Coal Tar Colors

It was the practice fifty years ago to call upon nature to furnish most of the materials which were used to obtain color—indigo, tanning sumac, logwood, and others from the vegetable kingdom; copperas, gamboge, and others from the mineral kingdom. Today possibly not 5 per cent of the dyers could use these substances. The gradual introduction of coal-tar derivatives, known as aniline colors, has revolutionized the industry.

The first use of the chemical or aniline colors date back to about 1850, when the chemists of Germany presented several new colors obtained by subjecting various fabrics to the action of absorption of liquor holding a derivative of coal tar in solution. The simplicity of the operation was startling as compared with the two, three, or more processes which were required previously; and, not only was the process of coloring simplified, but the process of preparing the color as well. America did not make much progress in this direction owing to certain complications and the lack of consolidated action. What was produced here was in most cases equal to the imported article, but owing to the greater facilities for producing the color, the greater attention given to research, substantial government financial aid and, primarily, the exceedingly low labor cost abroad, competition was out of the question. Hence, up to 1914 we had practically no dye industry, and depended upn Germany not only for dyes but for many valuable pharmaceutical preparations as well as for phenol, the basis for many of our explosives.

When the World War broke out we were in disastrous shape, but American chemists and the Chemical Foundation (which secured the investment of nearly $500,000,000 for the new industry) soon put our textile, pharmaceutical, leather, paper, and explosives industries on a production basis, and independent of the German dye cartel. Our dye industry now competes with the German industry and, whereas in 1914 we were reduced to such colors as could be produced from domestic or Asiatic dyestuffs, we now produce more than 500 colors.

Whereas the value of our dye products in 1822 was $1,800,000, which increased to about $3,300,000 in 1914—but with the aid largely of foreign intermediates—we now have over 200 firms producing $220,000,000 worth of products, all more or less directly connected with this and allied industries. Of this, at least $70,000,000 worth was called for by colorists.

Today we require about 48,000 tons of dyestuffs, the textile industry calling for a large share, and the American industry provides almost all of it. Today our dyers can show colors adaptable to all fabrics, with minute shadings not known in the earlier dyes—for example, there are nine different flesh shades known as tan, sun tan, beige, beach tan, pearl blush, etc.

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Master Mechanics Hold Meeting At Charlotte

(Continued from Page 10)

Balky steam traps are practically no good on the line at all; they are just wasting steam and by doing so they are more expensive than having nothing on there at all.

By government statistics we learn that steam at 100 pounds guage pressure, and assuming that coal is around $3.50 a ton, we can take ⅛-inch orifice on a line that is leaking steam and will lose on an average of $30 a month. We look over any place in a plant and find we have a leak of ⅛-inch and it is ordinarily passed over.

I was in a plant this week; the general superintendent asked me to look over certain installations—there were ten slashers. I looked them over and on five of these slashers they had a small pet cock vented and he asked me if that was necessary. I thought, "Well, there is no use of my telling him whether it is or not; his master mechanic probably has a reason for that, and the less I say the better," and I said, "Yes, it probably is necessary; the slasher probably had a lot of air and let them become air-bound or flooded and they are venting them." He said, "Here are three new slashers; they are new installations. Let's look at them." We inspected them and found that they had actually been pitched, the trap, so it was not working at all, and the steam was escaping right out into the condensation line. He called the mechanic and asked him why that was done and he said, "We can't eliminate the condensation of those slashers with the trap that's on there." There was a case of installing a trap much too small for the installation, with the result they are wasting all the pressure that is coming through those slashers, which is probably from 10 to 15 pounds, and it is a continual waste.

The general superintendent is going to have the proper sized traps put in so as to give the proper temperature that those slashers need.

Now, the final word I have to say on traps is their cost. We can buy traps—there are probably 50, maybe more, manufacturers, and every master mechanic of course has his own style of trap that he prefers for his job, but above all, don't figure that the cheapest trap you can use is the best. Practically all the manufacturers of traps today are trying to work for you and the plant's benefit. They have gone so far as to pay the finest metallurgists that can be obtained to produce metals for seats in their traps, and practically all of the modern trap people have gone into the elimination of air by either thermostatic elimination or eliminating it with condensation by mechanical means. This eliminates the pet cock on the trap altogether. Then there is no reason for the slasher man or the mechanic that cares for the traps going around and opening a pet cock and allowing steam to escape all day long.

An incident happened yesterday. I was on my way in from Greenville—it don't happen to be a textile mill—it happened to be a man who is running a large greenhouse. I stopped and asked him if he had his greenhouse trapped and he said no, he didn't know what traps were; been raising flowers. I said, "How much coal did you buy last year?" and he said $750 worth. We will assume the cost was $3.50 a ton; that would be about 210 tons of coal, and the man didn't have a unit in the greenhouse trapped, so we could say conservatively that 100 tons of that coal was practically wasted due to his mains being filled with condensation.

One of the latest experiences drawn to our attention was a greenhouse that covered 6¾ acres, that in a year's time saved 17 carloads of coal on their trap installation. These are actual facts. Your own plants, if closely checked, and traps are found leaking, it is one of the vital places to follow up closely and eliminate. Above all, keep a close check on them because they certainly do use up the old coal pile. I thank you.

Key Seaters

Chairman: *How many men are there here that have an internal key seater in their shop?* (Seven.) Should every cotton mill shop have an internal key seater? Some of you fellows that haven't one, what do you think you could do with one, or do you need one?

W. V. West: I worked in one shop once where there was a key seater and after I went to a shop that didn't have one I couldn't hardly run the shop. I thought that was the most important thing in the shop. I think any show that has any internal key ways to cut should have one.

Mr. Hayden: Mr. Chairman, I have had a lot of fuss about internal key ways, although we have not the best that is made, and we used to cut all our key ways on the shaper, and the key ways were ever more and eternally crooked, cut on the shaper, but now we use this machine. It is a fairly cheap machine, and I think every cotton mill management that has many key ways to cut should have an internal key seat machine.

A Member: We haven't a key seater machine but we do it on a drill press.

Chairman: You're the man I'm after. How many of them have you?

A Member: I think four.

Chairman: How much money have you invested in them?

A Member: I don't think they cost over $150, all four of them.

Chairman: You must have got them second-hand or at a bargain.

A Member: We have a fellow here and I saw one in his shop, and he seemed to like it awfully well, and I would like to hear from him.

E. F. Lipe: I have been using that machine to key seat for a good many years now, and for the miscellaneous job I think it is good, but for production work and manufacturing it is not adapted to that whatever.

I have at present four different sizes, running from the smallest up to 1 inch, and with eccentric box up to 1½ inches, and I couldn't get along without those little fellows in the shop at all. We only have something like $100 invested in those four, whereas if we had to have a shaper for that we would have a greater amount of money invested in machines to do that work, and my experience has been very satisfactory with those.

Mr. Hayden: I don't know whether any of the fellows ever used a slot machine or not; I served my time at the railroad shops and it has been my experience that if you have any key waying to cut to amount to anything you can do as good or better work on a slot machine than you can on a key way. You have range to move it any shape you want to, and I have done lots of key way work on a slot machine.

Chairman: Gentlemen, we have with us today Mr. Harry R. Reynolds, Chief Engineer of the Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn., who will talk to us. Mr. Reynolds is not going to speak on any particular type of ball bearings. I think every master mechanic and every cotton mill mechanic is interested in ball bearings, and I am satisfied he is going to give you something of interest that will do us all good.

I take pleasure in preventing Mr. Reynolds.

Talk by Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Reynolds: Gentlemen, I have slides showing types of ball bearings and slides showing the application of the different types, and I will explain those to you.

These things, I think, are perhaps of greater interest to you who are using ball bearings, than the question of how are they made. I am not going to talk very long. I feel sometimes after a big dinner, when everybody is sitting around, like the man that got up in the Sunday School session and said, "Children, what will I say?" and a little kid in the back said, "Say 'Amen,' and sit down." (Laughter.)

We illustrate first a standard radial bearing; part of the outer rim has been cut away to show the structure, and you will note there is an inside ring and row of balls, with the cage and outer rim. I might call the ball cage a separator or retainer—we have several sales terms covering that part.

A ball bearing gets its capacity from the size and number of balls, and the contour of the groove, and the depth of the groove.

This type bearing is made by practically every company in the ball bearing business and its dimensions are standardized so that a manufacturer who equips his machine with ball bearings at the factory is sending you equipment that you can buy at most any garage in town, and if you look at the numbers stamped on the face of the ring he can always tell you what bearing of the make he carries will interchange with that bearing. Most manufacturers are now numbering their bearings the same. The Society of Automotive Engineers have standardized the ball bearing parts and they have recommended numbers for each series.

Ball Bearing Series

We have in the single roll radial three series, and the numbers are 200, 300 and 400. The 200 series is a fairly light design, worked out for shafts that are large, because of conditions or design. It is an able bearing, and carries surprising loads, but it is the light single bearing of the three.

The 300 is a medium series designed for probably 99 per cent of the shafts a ball bearing is called on to perform. And the 400 is very heavy duty, designed for concentrated loads.

Now the manufacturer who is incorporating ball bearings in his machine is facing a competitive market, and he comes back to the ball bearing manufacturer—he wants the smallest possible bearing to give him the greatest possible satisfaction, because the price of the bearing is quite a factor in the price of his machine.

The majority of manufacturers starting in to build ball bearing machinery generally charge 10 per cent or more higher price for their machines so equipped because of the several advantages which ball bearing equipment has, more than because of the greater cost to them, because we have found that, strange as it may seem, that many a manufacturer who has been building a sleeve type bearing can replace his sleeve type bearing with ball bearings, at considerable advantage to himself.

When he sells ball bearing equipped machinery he gives to his customer one or two decided advantages, one of them is the quick replacement possible, if the bearings fail, because of the quick interchangeability and the easy purchase, and the other advantage is the fact that the ball bearing can be designed into a housing and lubricated once or twice a year and does not require any more attention, if it is properly designed into that unit.

We consider, and rightly, that a ball bearing is an anti-friction bearing, and its advantage to the mill is one of more power saving than our salesmen put up as the best argument to sell the bearing; but, it is men like yourselves who keep those bearings sold for us. We might sell your management ball bearings to equip some of your machines, but if they don't satisfy you master mechanics they don't stay sold. We appreciate that. We know unless we do a service to the mill, which is less worry on the part of the mechanic who keeps the machines running, we are not selling a bearing or service. We either have to give the man who takes care of the machinery something that does him some good or the power saving argument doesn't make much of an impression on him. He is only interested in whether or not a machine will run continually and keep the production moving. The loss of a bearing of any description is not a great expense; the loss of production is the interesting item always, and if a plant shuts down because of a small five-dollar bearing that is a pretty small item compared to two or three hundred dollars an hour caused by a plant shut down, and that isn't a far fetched proposition.

In addition to the single row family, and for greater capacity and smaller outside diameter, the bearing companies offer a double row bearing, and this double row in most cases is made to take heavy thrust loads and carry an increased radial load in proportion to its size.

The application of ball bearings to this machinery didn't show a measurable power saving, but it did show a constant speed of the roll, and it resulted in several thousand extra feet of wire a day for each machine, which was a factor in the production which that company so well appreciated that they were ready to take an acetylene torch and cut these machines all apart, because the bearings were built as an integral part of the machine.

Our salesman in that territory, catching me on my way through, took me over to call on these people, and we applied bearings here to the straight shafting, and saved them all the rebuilding program.

It was very satisfactory, the service which we rendered that particular company, giving them an increased production, and the cost to them wasn't much over the price of the ball bearing.

For Perfect Meshing

Here we show a combination application of a double row bearing and a single row bearing. This is the pinion shaft and that is one of our spiral bevel pinions, which you hear so much about today. I am not giving you a lecture on gearing, but I want to point out this particular assembly. This can be turned to give a perfect meshing of the pinion with its gear, and if you don't perfectly mesh spiral bevel gears you destroy the force they generate themselves. They must be so set that the tooth contact is perfect, and with this type mounting if you should be carrying these parts in rigid position, we can accomplish that very, very easily. That bearing has no end play whatever, the load lines being on an angle makes it a tight bearing, and has no adjustment in it. No operator can penalize the bearing by setting it up too tight; it is inbuilt. That causes our free running and high load capacity.

This doesn't illustrate as nearly as I would like to have it, a bearing which has been developed for straight shaft application. Many machines which you buy today and accept as a matter of course, ball bearing equipped, would never come to you that way if some of your mills had not adventured in the first place and bought some of the ball bearing replacement units. It was necessary to develop a bearing which could be applied to straight shafts, which gave sufficient supporting arrangement, which incorporated some means of driving the bearing and making it a positive drive which could be designed into pillow blocks and housing of various shapes, so that it could be applied to your existing machinery.

Applying the Unit

It is easy enough to design a bearing into a unit if we

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Sloan Discusses Uniform Operation

LEVELING peaks of production and valleys of unemployment is now recognized as one of the outstanding needs of the cotton textile industry, according to George A. Sloan, president of The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Discussing the recent recommendation for a maximum working week of 55 hours for day operation and 50 hours for night operation in an address at the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, Mr. Sloan said in part:

"It is not an exaggeration to say that the biggest single accomplishment of the cotton textile industry in many years has been the favorable response on the part of mills, North and South, representing 22 million spindles, to the 55-50 recommendation.

"Analysis of these endorsements discloses the fact that 90 per cent of the narrow sheetings mills have already made this voluntary adjustment in their respective mills. Similar announcements have been made by more than 87 per cent of mills manufacturing wide industrial fabrics and by more than 80 per cent of the fine goods, wide sheetings, print cloth and carded yarn manufacturers.

"The manner in which mills are now responding to the 55-50 recommendation represents a definite industry-wide step in co-operation—a foundation, if you please, which will constitute a much improved basis for any further leveling of the peaks of production and the valleys of unemployment which every principle of sound management suggests as an imperative need for this industry.

"To an extraordinary degree the problems of the cotton textile industry have probably been more deep-rooted and difficult for solution than in almost any other industry. For a number of years we have been looked upon as one of the nations sickest industries. But the convalescence from a serious illness of long duration can not come about with the promptness which all of us would like to see accomplished. It can only be realized in an industry as complex and extensive as this through constant educational efforts and persistent preaching of sound business practices.

"It was refreshing to read in an advance announcement concerning your convention that 'plain talk' as to present conditions would be the order of the day. However, I am confident that this was not intended as any reflection upon the nature of the National Association's conventions in the past for from my own experience I know that they have been arranged with the sole intention of making the discussions as helpful and as informative as possible. Indeed, it is only in this way can we ever expect to bring to light the most constructive thought in the industry. And so I have come to your convention prepared to hear plain talk and with this privilege to join in your program to contribute my share of such a refreshing experience. Sometimes plain talk, like confession, is good for the soul. In all events I want you to know that I greatly appreciate the privilege and honor of being your guest.

"While I could gladly give you a detailed account of the Institute's activities, of the growing recognition of sound cost principles, indeed for uniform systems in the various classes of manufacture and of the expanding work of our Cost Section to meet this need, of the increasing benefits from our advertising, radio talks, montion pictures, literature and other promotional activities, or the general educational efforts to promote sound merchandising, there is one thought which I would prefer to emphasize on this occasion. I refer to the recommendations which have been widely discussed and generally accepted throughout the industry, looking toward the observance of lower maximum hours for labor and machinery.

"During the past three months I have traveled 7,477 miles, visiting practically every important mill center from New Bedford to Atlanta conferring with mill executives, analyzing and explaining to them these recommendations looking to the shortening of hours in many mill centers, greater regularity of employment and greater contentment on the part of mill employees. These discussions have included conferences not only with mill executives and their employees, but with the distributors of our products, with bankers and with public officials, all with a view to acquainting everyone, directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of cotton, as to the true significance of this movement which has grown from simply an idea to one of the most constructive steps undertaken in any industry along the lines of voluntary co-operation. I say this advisedly in view of the inquiries which we have received from other industries as to how such widespread recognition of uneconomic conditions in an industry as large as this was obtained in such a relatively short time. The answer is to be found in the untiring educational efforts of many men in this industry who have unselfishly devoted their time and thought in the sacrifice of their own personal interest to help the common cause."

Consolidated Textile Corporation

Boston, Mass. — Report of the Consolidated Textile Corporation and of the Consolidated Selling Co., Inc., for 1929 show profit of $274,922 after expenses, but before depreciation, interest, amortization, etc., against $715,192 in 1928. After depreciation, interest charges and dividend on first preferred of Consolidated Selling Co., Inc., net loss was $926,869, against net loss of $475,632 in 1928.

Income account of the Consolidated Textile Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1929 compares as follows:

	1929	1928	1927
Gross sales	$16,905,828	$16,282,100	$15,207,154
Operating profit	274,923	715,192	1,282,875
Depreciation	249,252	248,592	247,847
Interest	862,639	849,196	781,733
Amort & commission	27,658	29,036	36,301
Special credit	1,757	.....	53007
Subsidiary dividend	64,000	64,000	64,000
Deficit for year	926,869	475,632	*205,999

*Profit.

Pres. Frederick K. Rupprecht says in part to stockholders:

"During the entire year of 1929, and particularly durin the last half of it, the corporation has suffered severely from a steady severe shrinkage in value of raw materials and a stagnation of consumer demand. Steadily decreasing prices for finished goods have resulted, with little or no margin of profit for the mills and a shrinkage in value of inventories which are largely responsible for the disappointing results of operation reflected in the annexed report.

Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to

All Types of Warp Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly furnished

THE DANA S. COURTNEY COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.

—Southern Representatives—
Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Atlanta Textile Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins
Penna, Rock Maple Spools
Mountain Dogwood and Persimmon Shuttles
"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap Leather Belting
"Batavia" Rawhide Loom Pickers

"Buy from the Manufacturer Direct"

113 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, - - Pa.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. T. Hunt has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

Will Wilkes has been promoted from head card grinder to second hand at Mill Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

Cecil Newton has been promoted to head card grinder at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

for the Waldensian Weavers, Valdese, N. C.

George I. Rounds will represent the Industrial Rayon Corporation, in the Chattanooga district.

T. L. Haddox has resigned as overseer weaving at Alabama Mills Company, Winfield, Ala., to accept position as overseer weaving at night at Opp, Ala.

Clarence Driver of Humboldt, Tenn., has accepted a position as overseer carding and spinning at Alabama Mills Company, Haleyville, Ala.

L. F. Williams has resigned as overseer weaving at Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va., to accept similar position at Alabama Mills Co., Russellville, Ala.

W. L. Hicks has resigned as overseer weaving at Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala., and accepted position as overseer weaving at Alabama Mills Company, Winfield, Ala.

W. A. Hunt has been transferred from overseer carding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2 to a similar position at the Crown plant of the same company, Macon, Ga.

A. J. Wright has resigned as general overseer of warping at the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C., to become second hand in twisting at the Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C.

C. R. Brown, for many years superintendent of the American Textile Company, Atco, Ga., will hereafter devote all of his time to the Centrif Air Machine Co.

William K. Sawyer was recently appointed designer

Luther Atherton has resigned as general overseer of carding at the Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala., a position which he has held for the past three years, to become general overseer carding and spinning at the Cowikee Mills, Union Springs, Ala.

The services of James H. Arthur, of Greenville, S. C., have been secured to assist in the field work of the Cost Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, beginning May 5th. Mr. Arthur has been for some years with the Judson Mills in a responsible position dealing with cost work, and had prior experience in cost installation and practical mill work.

Ralph P. Hanes has recently been promoted to president of the Hanes Dye & Fnishing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., to succeed the late H. G. Chatham. Mr. Hanes was formerly secretary and treasurer. H. C. Webb has been promoted from assistant secretary to secretary to succeed Mr. Hanes.

Carl French Sales Manager, Eastern Div., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

The recent appointment of Carl French as sales manager for the Eastern divsion of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company is certain to be of interest to textile man as well as to other manufacturers in the bobbin, spool, and shuttle company.

Mr. French is well acquainted with the problems of textile men from long and invaluable experience in the textile industry itself. His past association with the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company also renders him particularly able to handle the U S Eastern division sales organization and to interpret the needs of the textile industry in terms of efficient sales service.

Carl French

N. C. Manufacturers To Meet at Grove Park Inn

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina will be held at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 17 and 18.

The general theme of this meeting will be "Balanced Production." This subject will be discussed by outstanding men representing the textile industry as well as men representing other industries.

Eastern Carolina Meeting S. T. A., Selma, N. C., May 9

The superintendents and overseers of all textile plants are invited to attend the meeting of this section which will be held in the Selma Graded School auditorium at 10 a. m., under the direction of Norman B. Hill, chairman.

A very interesting program has been arranged and luncheon will be served complimentary by the Selma Cotton Mills and Eastern Maunfacturing Company.

BEFORE Bearings Fail—

In most instances bearing failures may be traced directly to the use of improper lubricants which failed to prevent metal-to-metal contact, and did not provide the necessary lubricity.

In the case of anti-friction bearings, incorrect lubrication results in etching of the highly polished surface, flaking of rollers, and abrasion of stay bars and end rings.

Houghton's Absorbed Oils are now recognized as the most satisfactory bearing lubricant it is possible to manufacture. They consist of two oils in one. A film base which prevents metal-to-metal contact and abrasion. Into this base is absorbed a special lubricity of oil which provides the necessary "slipperiness" and allows the transmission of power with the least loss due to friction.

Houghton's Absorbed Oils "stay put" in the bearings at all times. They prolong life, save power and increase production.

Check your lubricant—
BEFORE bearings fail!

E. F. Houghton & Co.

Philadelphia, Penna.

And All Over the World

A Product of ABSORBED oils for LUBRICATION The OILS THAT STAY PUT The HOUGHTON LINE

-98

DuPont Shows Printed Rayon Draperies

A new departure in rayon decorative fabrics was the showing of printed rayon draperies by the Fabric Development Service of the Du Pont Rayon Company at the International Textile Exposition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 28 to May 3, 1930.

Although according to statistics gathered by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 42 per cent of the decorative fabrics sold in department stores throughout the country are of rayon content, printed rayon draperies heretofore have been practically unknown. The Du Pont showing served to illustrate that rayon can be printed with all the subtleties of coloring usually associated with age old textiles. Several of the weaves introduced are new in interior decoration

The most outstanding is gros de rae, especially designed for slip covers. It has the appearance of those lovely heavy ribbed silks which our grandmothers used to boast would "stand alone." Gros de rae represents many months of experimentation and is said to have been submitted to severe washability tests, without losing any of its luxurious appeal. Gros de rae was shown with a moire surface over which was scattered a gorgeous floral print of superb coloring. In fact, all the Du Pont fabrics were shown both plain and printed evidencing that they had been keyed for ensemble treatment which is so characteristic of present day decoration. Gros de rae was developed in co-operation with F. Schumacher & Co.

Toile de rae is another new development printed in designs and colors usually found in the more expensive chintz. The fabric itself is unlike either silk or chintz having a richness, crispness and grace all its own, although it bears a closer resemblance to taffeta than any other weave. The rayon gives it a permanent lustre much softer than that found on glazed chintz which was draped beside it by way of contrast. Toile de rae was developed in co-operation with Witcombe McGeachin & Co., who showed two designs, the colors of which were unusually clear and mellow. One was a floral, combining a lily with old fashioned blue and purple blossoms, (72084). The other had the same type of print always associated with Toile du Jouy imposed on a green background of subdued lustre produced by the super extra rayon warp, (71902). It will be noted in both cases that period designs were used. This is somewhat a departure for the Du Pont Rayon Company, their efforts having heretofore been largely centered in bringing out fabrics with modern designs so softened in tone and character that they would fit in any setting. The Du Pont exhibition served to emphasize the adaptability of rayons to all forms of decoration even in periods long before rayon became a commercial product.

In keeping with the vogue for fabrics of uneven surfaces is the new cord de rae, so named for the small vertical cord that runs through the surface in close sequences. This fabric lends itself especially well to printing as shown in the Paul Poiret designs from F. Schumacher & Co. Like all Poiret florals, the designs have a briskness and vigor even when the motifs are such old timey blooms as daisies, ragged robins and poppies combined with wheat. The same clearness and richness of color which characterized gros de dae and the toile de rae were seen here. Printed in a deep rust tone was another floral motif on a deep cream background well suited to a Georgian setting.

The Fabric Development Service of the Du Pont Rayon Company has initiated the printing of satin, perfecting a novel technique whereby a dull print is imposed on the shimmering surface. The contrast is effective and interesting. Another technique that has been successfully applied is the use of a discharge print on rayon satin. F. Shcumacher & Co. showed this fabric in Tom Lamb's famous Diana design in three colors, rose, 65640; blue, 65641; and green, 65642. The printed satins were shown in combination with the matching plain fabrics and could be used with marked decorative effect as drapes, upholstery or bedspreads.

Combinations of rayon and cotton characterize all the fabrics previously mentioned. An all rayon taffeta, very firm of texture and having formal draping qualities bore a modern floral design by Adolphe Griven sparsely spaced and graceful in form and treatment.

Especially developed as a casement fabric to be used with or without drapes is a combination of rayon and spun silk with a rough texture similar to heavy linen but, unlike linen, has translucent qualities, admitting a volume of light and sunshine at the same tim fully screening the window. It was printed with a floral motif combining green, mulberry and red.

Another decorative fabric to be used withor without overdrapes but of very different construction is the all rayon sheer taffeta, a fabric resembling a voile, the difference being that the sheer taffeta is much more closely woven. Firmly constructed and quite sheer, it has unusual draping qualities. From F. Schumacher & Co. came the sheer taffeta in the Diana design of Tom Lamb, the grace and sprightliness of the huntress and the fauns being particularly appropriate to this texture.

63% of Mills Favor Shorter Week

Widespread endorsement of the recommendation for established maximum hours for labor and machinery in the cotton manufacturing industry is outlined in a report that will be sent to mills by The Cotton-Textile Institute.

"The most significant development during the first quarter of the year," the report states, "has been the recommendation looking to maximum hours for labor and machinery not exceeding 55 hours during the day shift and 50 hours at night, including all overtime, with a view to promoting greater uniformity in working time throughout the industry.

"Encouraging responeses have been received from every branch of the industry since the recommendations were publicly announced on Fabruary 27th. Indicative of the general approval among mill executives is the resolution endorsing the soundness of the recommendation which was adopted by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia at its annual convention in Atlanta on April 3rd.

"Up to the present, mill executives in all sections of the industry representing 21,776,316 spindles have approved the recommendations. This represents approximately 63 per cent of the cotton spindles in place in the United States.

"The particular classes of manufacture in which the recommendation has met with widespread acceptance, to the extent that it has become effective in a large proportion of the mills, are those making narrow sheetings, print cloths, bed sheeting and pillow tubing, wide industrial fabrics, fine goods and carded sales yarn."

NATIONAL ERIE BLACK GXOO

THIS National Dye has proved its all-around usefulness over a long period. It can be satisfactorily used on any of the following:

COTTON

blankets, flannels, thread, twine, shoe laces, percales, netting, knit goods, book cloth, buckram, tape, braid.

SILK

hosiery, noils, ribbons, crepes, satins.

UNIONS

satinets, hosiery cassimeres, garment dyeing, felt.

WOOL

shoddy, reworked wool.

PAPER

album, boxboard, cover, tissue, wrapping.

LEATHER

chrome tanned calfskins, cowhides, kidskins, sheepskins, patent leather.

MISCELLANEOUS

vegetable bristles, wooden toys, papier maché toys, straw, jute, hog hair, automobile brake linings.

NATIONAL DYES

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Chicago Boston Charlotte
Philadelphia Providence Toronto San Francisco

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Fifty Per Cent Curtailment

Some of the leading mill officials of the South have this week announced that they would adopt a curtailment schedule of fity per cent, the mills to operate one week and stand idle the following week.

The decision to reduce operations so sharply has been reached only after a very serious study of the situation. It is perfectly apparent that the present market condition calls for drastic measures. Otherwise it is impossible to see when the mills can expect to again operate profitably. The imperative need of reducing stocks can only be met by keeping goods off of the market.

Mill officials who have decided upon the present curtailment schedule are doing their full share to relieve the industry from its present distress. The success of their efforts will depend primarily upn the co-operation of other mills. The mills which refuse to do their part in the curtailment program will be responsible for a continuance of present conditions which are faced by all mills everywhere.

The Gandhi Campaign

The time was when a revolution or a war or a political movement in another part of the world had little influence upon our affairs, but automobiles, fast ships, flying machines and the radio have contracted the world and have brought all of the people so close together that an event in any section has its influence upon us all.

Mahatma Gandhi has started a "disobedience" campaign in India as part of an effort to shake off British control and the world is watching his efforts with increasing interest.

England sells a large portion of its production of cotton goods and yarns to India and English manufacturers, seeing a diminished market for their goods, are not buying their usual volume of American cotton and that is affecting the price of cotton in the United States.

Should, however, the revolution develop in India it would seriously curtail the production of cotton in India and ultimately there would be a great demand for American cotton to replace that of India.

A revolution might also decrease the exports of jute and burlap from India and cause a demand for coarse sheetings for bag purposes.

The curtailment of jute and burlap imports through an adequate tariff has long been desired but New England is an ardent advocate of free trade in those articles of which it buys but does not manufacture and as New England manufactures no coarse goods for bags, but buys much burlap, they have persistently demanded free trade in burlap and jute.

The world is now a small place and the people of the United States will watch with much interest the progress of the Gandhi revolution.

Our Trade Balance

Writing in the New York World, Professor Charles Hodges, associate professor of politics of New York University, calls attention to our balance of trade and our trading relations with other countries.

Professor Hodges said in part:

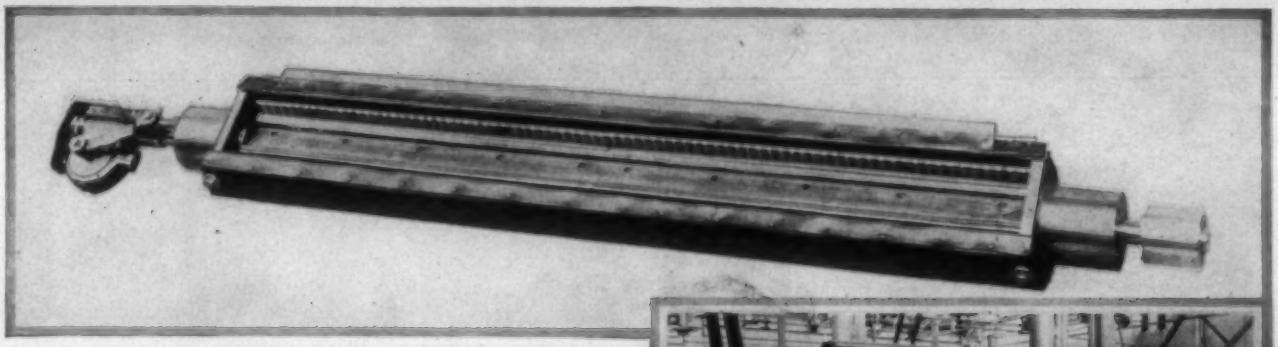
Trade between the highly industrialized nations shows that France sells us a little over 6 per cent of her total exports, while she buys from us over 11 per cent of her imports; Germany sells us about 7 per cent of her total exports, but buys from us over 14 per cent of her total imports; Denmark sells us less than 1 per cent of her exports, but buys over 13 per cent of her imports from this country; Italy sells us about 10 per cent of her total exports, but buys 18 per cent or more of her total imports from us; Switzerland sells to and buys from us about 10 per cent, respectively, of her total exports and imports. The United Kingdom sells us about 7 per cent of her total exports, but buys about 16 per cent of her imports from us. Among Britain's dominions, Australia sends us 13 per cent of her exports and buys 25 per cent of her imports from us; while Canada sells us over 36 per cent of her exports and buys from us about 63 per cent of her total imports.

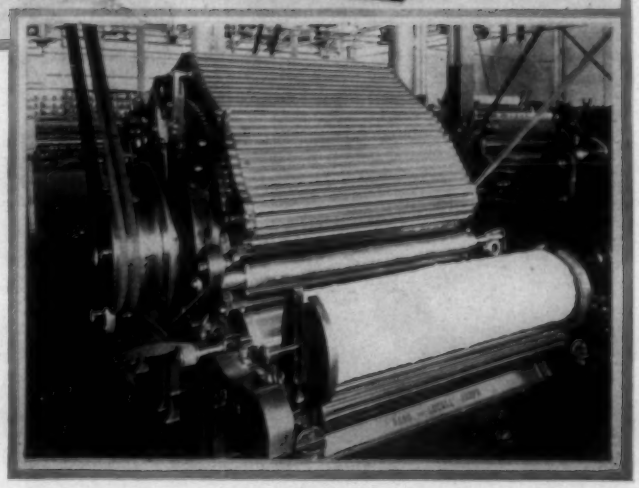
The Oriental nations, likewise great storehouses of raw material, show that China sells us about 13 per cent of her exports, but buys from us about 17 per cent of her total imports; India sells us 12 per cent of her total exports, but buys from us 7 per cent of her total imports; Dutch East Indies sells us 14 per cent of her total exports, but buys from us 11 per cent of her total imports; British Malaya sells us 42 per cent of her total exports, and buys from us about 4 per cent of her total imports; Japan sells us about 42 per cent of her total exports and buys from us 29 per cent of her total imports.

The success of each new development in textile machinery, and of every improvement in design of standard machines depends, among other things, on the amount of friction between bearing surfaces . . . friction which wastes power, wears belts, gears, and shafts, and consumes costly lubricant and upkeep time.

In the continuous card stripper developed by Saco-Lowell engineers, friction is

A Continuous Card Stripper by Saco-Lowell —Hyatt Equipped





eliminated without complicating design by the use of Hyatt Roller Bearings. These durable, precision built bearings preserve the correct alignment of the roll, prevent wear and require no other attention except occasional oiling. Enclosed in oil tight housings they keep the machine clean and eliminate the possibility of spotting the stock.

Hyatt Roller Bearings are a profitable investment for every type and kind of preparation machine, loom and finishing machine. They extend machine life, lower operating costs, increase production, and improve the quality of the final product.

A device which reduces card stripping to a continuous and mechanical operation, developed and built by the Saco-Lowell Shops. Hyatt equipped, for maximum efficiency and long life.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

STRONG FOUNDATIONS

Enable Mathieson To Render Better Service To Industry

By CARL R. MILLER

No. 3 in a series of advertisements describing the position of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the Chemical Industry

ONLY the strongest foundations could have fostered the steady development which has characterized the progress of the Mathieson organization.

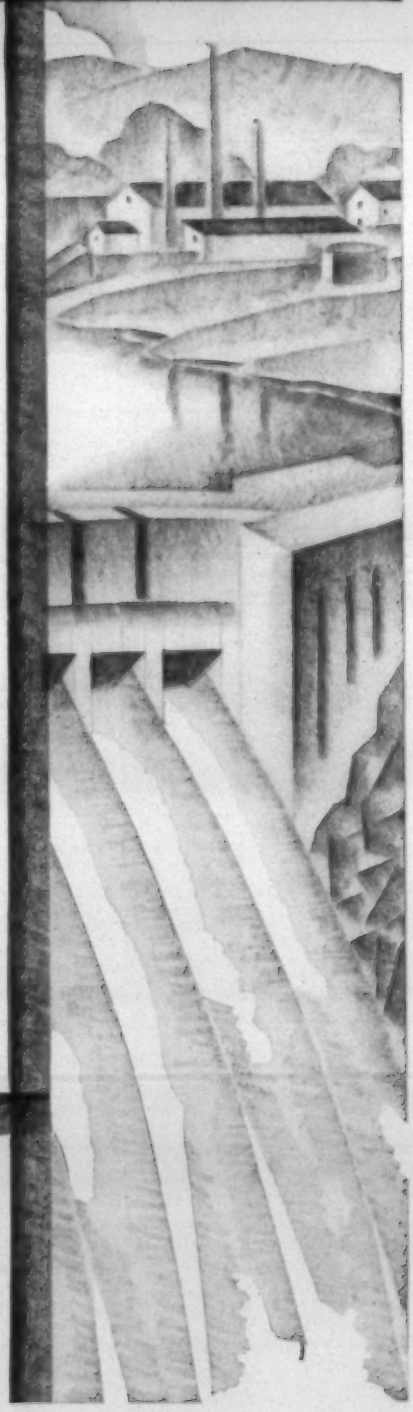
Consistently...year after year...Mathieson has built on bedrock foundations...has built with foresight and efficiency, seasoned with knowledge and experience. Each year new phases of an extensive development program have been introduced...larger plants erected...new products perfected...new processes inaugurated to insure greater manufacturing economies.

This constant development built on Mathieson's strong foundations of Resources, Research and Service guarantees purchasers highest value, uniformity and quality—not only now but in years to come. A list of available literature describing the various uses of Mathieson Chemicals will be gladly sent on request.

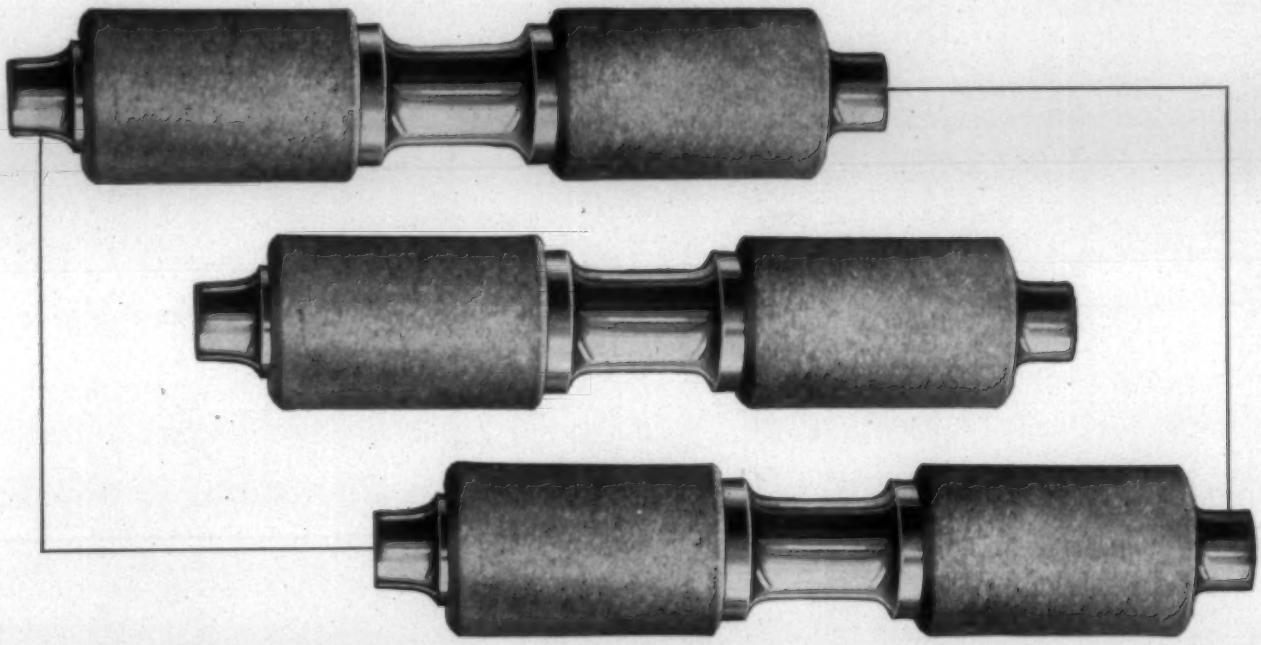
The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS *(Inc.)*
250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Philadelphia — Chicago — Providence — Charlotte — Cincinnati
Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Saltville, Va.
Warehouse Stocks at all Distributing Centers

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Soda Ash . . . Caustic Soda . . . Bicarbonate of Soda . . . Liquid Chlorine . . . HTH (Hypochlorite) . . . Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua . . . Bleaching Powder . . . Sulphur Dichloride . . . PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)



The *Question* is *Answered* – Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots



THE overseers of spinning were having a meeting in Boston.

"*Chairman's Question:* What is the relative value of calf, sheepskin, and cork as top roll covering?

MEMBER: We have 72,000 spindles with cork rolls.

Chairman: Armstrong's Cork Roll?

MEMBER: Yes.

Chairman: How do you find it compares with the spinner calf or the sheepskin?

MEMBER: In our opinion there is no question but what the cork has it all over the others.

Chairman: How about replacements?

MEMBER: They last longer than leather."

This is an actual excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the Textile Forum of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Twenty mills today, spinning yarns from 2s to 80s, have made Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots standard equipment for spinning and card room rolls. Write for today's facts and figures on performance with both standard roll settings and long draft spinning. Armstrong Cork Company, 909 Concord St., Lancaster, Pa.

* * *

Armstrong's (A) Product

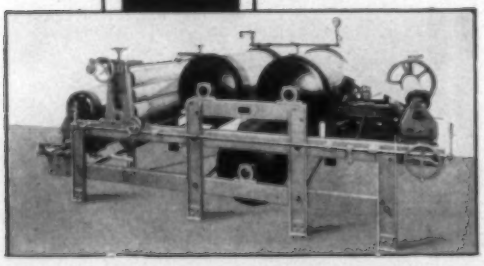
You can eliminate condensation and "ceiling sweat" from your mill by insulating your roofs with Armstrong's Corkboard. Easily applied to any type of roof. Full information on request.

Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots

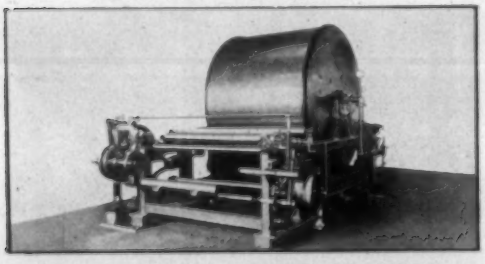
For Spinning and Card Room Rolls

RAYGOMM

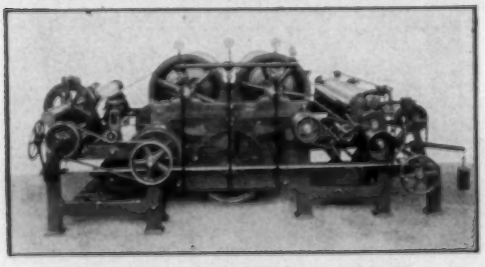
for every type of Rayon Slasher



JOHNSON WARP SIZER



SACO-LOWELL RAYON SLASHER



THE VAN V RAYON SLASHER

RAYGOMM is used in leading rayon mills for warp sizing, whether the "cotton method" or the "silk method" is followed. Though a standardized product, Raygomm is made in various types suitable for every kind of slasher and for the different grades of rayon.

Raygomm is a neutral white powder, prepared easily with only fifteen minutes of boiling. In a clear solution, the size remains fluid at room temperatures, and may be used hot or cold. It leaves an even, transparent, flexible film of size on the fibre. Raygomm-sized yarns are free from harshness, smooth, and improved in their tensile strength. Desizing is easily and efficiently accomplished by any of the usual processes.

Demonstrations of Raygomm are conveniently arranged in your mill on request.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY INC.

285 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

BOSTON PROVIDENCE CHICAGO CHARLOTTE PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

SH

Cutting Cost of American Cotton

Speaking at Memphis, Tenn., before the American Cotton Shippers Association, Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange said:

The improvement in the economic position of the American cotton grower is to be sought in the direction of reduced costs of cotton production and lessened outlay for food and feed through larger production of these on the farms. Experts in cotton agriculture have demonstrated the practicability of greatly increasing the yield per acre and at the same time vastly improving the quality, resulting in a marked lessening of the cost of production.

America's position has not been impaired and it will not be lost if the cotton-growing industry is wisely conducted.

The great decrease in world consumption of American cotton and great increase in world consumption of foreign cotton during the past three years has been due largely to factors likely to prove temporary."

The Flight of the Spindle

Under the above title the Boston News Bureau said in a recent issue:

Whether or not palatable to local pride, it is nevertheless a fact that today the South greatly overshadows New England as the cotton manufacturing center of the United States. During the post-war period the South drew ahead in number of spindle hours operated, and in September, 1926 it passed New England in the actual number of spindles in place. At present the cotton-growing States have 28 per cent more spindles in place, 82 per cent more active spindles, and operate 172 per cent more spindle hours.

New England's peak in spindles in place was reached in February, 1923, with a total of 19,001,661. Since this time the number has been reduced by 5,004,329 to 13,997,332, and of the latter only 9,816,100 were active in February of this year. In the four years Southern spindles have grown steadily from 16,274,772 to the current high total of 19,096,036.

Recent decisions to liquidate Lancaster Mills and Boston Manufacturing Co. — the latter established in 1813 and the first mill in the world to be operated entirely by power—recall to mind the numerous mill liquidations of the past few years, which have been largely responsible for the reduction in New England spindleage.

In this process the names of well-known mills have disappeared. Among the most important have been: Lyman Mills, with 123,000 spindles; Manomet Mills with 318,000; Fairhaven Mills with 155,000; Sharp Manufacturing Co. with 200,000; Everett Mills with 143,000; Hamilton Manufacturing Co. with 160,000; and now Lancaster Mills with 101,000. Liquidation of 13 mills (only part of the whole movement) has involved 1,500,000 spindles.

In addition mills have scrapped a great many spindles without going out of business. After absorbing Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Pepperell Manufacturing Co. liquidated most of the former's 160,000 spindles at Lowell; Nashua Manufacturing Co., after acquiring Tremont & Suffolk Mills, reduced the latter's spindles at Lowell from 223,000 to 40,000; and Nonquitt Spinning Co. reduced its spindleage from 195,000 to 65,000.

Other mills have scrapped obsolete spindles in order to avoid paying taxes on them. It is probable that of the 4,181,232 spindles in New England now inactive, a great many are so old that they will not again be used. A prominent mill man has counted 1,000,000 spindles that he declares will be involved in liquidations during the coming year.

The liquidation movement has inevitably had important economic effect particularly in respect to the employment problem—throughout New England. At Lowell, for instance, spindles have been reduced from 1,100,000 to 300,000, and at Fall River from 3,400,000 to 2,000,000.

In the long run, however, the scrapping of excessive or inefficient manufacturing equipment should prove beneficial. Some progress is evident toward gauging operations more closely to prevailing demand. Ultimately the combination of reduced equipment and more logical operating policies may help restore a measure of prosperity to the industry.

Business Recovery Still Indefinite

The trend of general business has not been as rapid as many had predicted or hoped.

In a recent review, Bradstreet said:

Markets as a whole continue to give the advantage to the buyer and the result is for the producer to act cautiously, large scale commitments being the exception. The effects of close operation is noticeable in the quarterly earnings reports of a number of different corporations, indicating attempts to keep inventories as low as possible.

A. G. Dun & Co., says:

After more than a month of the spring season, tangible evidences of business advance are neither numerous nor impressive, yet distribution of goods, as measured by railroad freight traffic, has reached the highest level of the year and exhibits of bank clearings are less unsatisfactory.

The Pinehurst Meeting

The program of the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Pinehurst, N. C., May 6th and 7th, has evidently been prepared with the view of giving the industry information which will help them through the present crisis.

Taken as a whole it promises to be the most interesting they have ever held and being one of the few meetings held in the South in recent years, it should be attended by an unusually large number of mill officials.

We have, in the past, criticized the policy of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in holding its meetings out of the textile section and out of reach of many of those who would be benefitted by attending its sessions, and now that a meeting is to be held where the expense of attending will be small there is no mill which can afford to have its officials absent.

Secretary W. M. McLaurine is to be congratulated upon the program which he has arranged.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Hanes Hosiery Mills Company here has awarded the contract for a complete ventilating and cooling system for their boarding room.

Charlotte, N. C.—All of the machinery of the Darlington Textile Company, Pawtucket, R. I., will be shipped to the local plant and the one at Newton, N. J.

Griffin, Ga.—It is expected that the newly installed equipment of the Griffin Mills will be in part operation by July 1 and in full operation by September 1. The mill, recently purchased by the Hightower interests, will operate 540 looms on broadcloths.

Mount Holly, N. C. — The capacity of the Carolina Winding and Dyeing Company will be considerably increased by the installation of additional equipment, including warping and twisting machinery.

Augusta, Ga. — The Sibley Manufacturing Company are installing a shearing machine purchased from the Hermas Machine Company, of Hawthorne, N. J., through their Southern agents, Carolina Specialty Company.

Spartanburg, S. C. — At a receiver's sale conducted here, I. W. Gray of Woodruff purchased at public auction the Wadsworth Cotton Mills for $39,000. The mill is a yarn plant, has 11,392 spindles. E. A. Gilfillin of Greenville, receiver, conducted the sale.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Extensive improvements to the housing facilities of the Whitney Mill village, located several miles from Spartanburg, are nearing completion, involving heavy expenditures.

Columbus, Ga. — Columbus Manufacturing Company are now installing five Hermas shearing machines purchased through their Southern agents, Cralonia Specialty Company.

Greenville, S. C.—The Union Bleachery of this city has awarded the contract to Andrews & Goodrich of Boston, Mass., for five drying systems for tenter frames, including their special insulated housings and Sturtevant silent vane fans. The systems are to handle four-yard goods, 100 yards per minute. This plant, which bleaches, dyes and mercerizes cotton goods, has a capacity of 40 tons daily.

Raleigh, N. C.—Work is progressing nicely on the installation of new machinery for furniture covering material, denims and playwear suitings in the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pilot division, and the overhauling of the carding, spinning and weaving machinery. The plant has recently installed a six-roll combination calendar. This plant is now manufacturing shirtings and chambrays.

Winnsboro, S. C.—No definite announcement as to the amount of new machinery to be added by the Winnsboro Mills has yet been made. As reported previously, present plans call for an increase of 17 per cent in the tire cord production of the mills. The expansion program to be carried out in the next nine months, will cost about $200,000.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Roanoke Rapids, N. C. — Rosemary Manufacturing Company are now installing a Hermas shearing machine and a Hermas brushing machine purchased from the Hermas Machine Company through their Southern agents, Carolina Specialty Company.

Winchester, Va.—Receivers Harrison and Armstrong of the Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Company, have filed before the United States District Court at Harrisonburg an answer denying bankruptcy on the part of the woolen mills corporation, and the application of the creditors to have it declared a bankrupt will now come up on its merits before the court on April 28.

Belmont, N. C.—The Knit Products Corporation, which was organized here approximately six months ago, has been completed at a cost of about $40,000, and this with the equipment represents an expenditure of around $150,000.

A. C. Lineberger, textile executive of Belmont and president of a number of textile manufacturing plants, is president; S. H. McDonald of Charlotte, vice-president, and A. F. Dichtenmueller of Charlotte, secretary-treasurer and manager. This newest hosiery mill for Belmont is to have a capacity of about 6,500 pairs of hose per month. There are fifteen knitting machines for the manufacture of women's full-fashioned hosiery.

Gaffney, S. C.—A meeting of creditors of the Globe Manufacturing Company, was held at Gaffney Friday, conducted by H. E. Depass of Spartanburg, referee in bankruptcy. Nothing definite was accomplished. At its conclusion, Referee Depass ordered a further meeting of creditors to be held at Spartanburg next Thursday, May 1.

The Globe Manufacturing Company was thrown into bankruptcy several months ago, and this action was followed by two large banks of Gaffney, the First National and the American State Bank, closing their doors. The presidents of the two institutions, Maynard Smyth of the First National and D. Claude Ross of the American National, were interested in the Globe mill. Each of these bank executives committed suicide.

Kendall Dividend

Boston, Mass.—The Kendall Company declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 and a participating dividend of 37c on the participating preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 10. The company paid a participating dividend of 25c a year ago.

$2,000,000 Celophane Plant for Richmond

Richmond, Va.—Following recent price reductions on Cellophane, the demand for the product has increased to such an extent that the Du Pont Cellophane Company, Inc., New York, announces construction of a new plant here will be started at once. At the same time the company advises construction is proceeding with utmost speed on an addition to double the capacity of the present plant at Old Hickory. While the cost of the Richmond unit has not been officially announced, it is estimated at $2,000,000.

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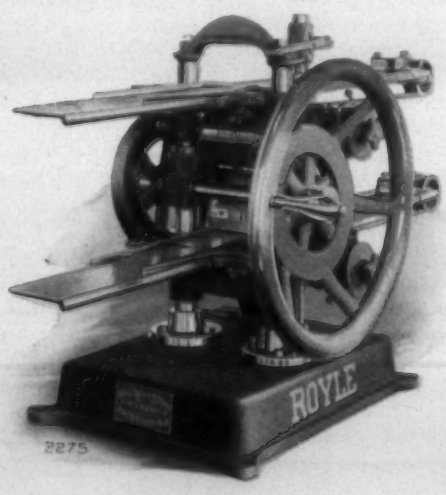

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PATERSON, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

The new plant will occupy a site directly south of the Du Pont Rayon Company's plant completed last year at Ampthill and will employ about 400 operatives. A second rayon plant was completed last year in Virginia by the Du Pont interests at Waynesboro.

Plan Fifty Per Cent Curtailment

Decision to further curtail operations to bring production down to a basis of fifty per cent has been announced by a number of important Southern mills. It is planned to operate the plants one week and keep them closed on alternate weeks. It is expected that the plan will be kept effective through May, June and part of July and possibly later.

The plan is being adopted to allow the market to absorb present stocks of cotton goods.

Definite announcement that the alternate weekly operating schedule is to be adopted has been made by the following mills:

Aragon-Baldwin group, Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.; Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.; Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Gaffney Cotton Mills, Gaffney, S. C.; Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C.; the Monarch, Union, Lockhart and Ottaray Cotton Mills.

Governors Plan Permanent Organization

Governors or other officiai representatives from seven Southern States, attending a conference called at Asheville, N. C., by Governor Gardner, of North Carolina, on Monday adopted plans for forming a permanent organization to enable Southern States to cooperate in solving rural, commercial and industrial problems.

A resolution was adopted calling for an annual Southeastern conference and for the organization of a Southeastern Regional Council.

Frank Page, former chairman of the North Carolina Highway Comisssion, was elected temporary chairman of the proposed council until a permanent organization can be perfected.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, of New York, was one of the principal speakers at the morning session. He declared that the recognition of the need for more uniform hours of labor and a discontinuance of all overtime, on the part of a large proportion of Southern cotton mills, marks a turning point to better times for the entire industry.

Among the textile executives who were delegates to the conference were B. B. Gossett, Chas. E. Cannon, J. H. Separk, A. M. Dixon, Thurmond Chatam, Bernard Cone, Robert Lassiter, Agnew Bahnson.

Red River Mills in Receivership

An order has been signed by Circuit Judge J. K. Henry placing the Red River Cotton Mills, at Red Rivr, S. C., enar Hock Hill, in the hands of York Wilson, president and treasurer of the plant, as receiver, with power to operate it. When interviewed, Mr. Wilson would not discuss future plans and remarked they were undecided. At some later date, he said, they would make an announcement regarding the future.

Woodside Mills to Curtail During May, June and July

Believing that sound business policy favors a readjustment of production the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, with plants at Greenville, Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, S. C., and the Easley Cotton Mills, with plants at Easley and Liberty, S. C., have announced their purpose to shut down completely for two weeks in the months of May, June and July, making six weeks' curtailment of operations. These corporations operate 228,000 spindles and 5,400 looms, chiefly on print cloths, sheetings and other gray fabrics.

Master Mechanics Hold Meeting At Charlotte

(Continued from Page 14)

can catch the machine in the hands of the designer. It is more of a problem to go into a man's factory and put ball bearings on a machine which he already has.

I could spend the rest of the afternoon telling you of places where that job has been done but I will only mention one. A well known wire company who makes an enameled wire had a plant of four hundred machines drawing fine number wire. The speeds of the drawing rolls on this job varied with the lubricant period. Just after a man went around with an oil can all the rolls run up their speed; shortly thereafter after the lubricant worked out of the bearing the speed slowed down.

Selecting the Bearing

In buying ball bearings for machines which you want to run indefinitely, consider not so much the first cost which the salesman is quoting you, but the wear-life of the bearing.

It is easy enough for us to say there is a thousand-pound load on this bearing at 1500 R.P.M. and to make a pretty good guess which bearing will serve you for the least money and which one will serve you best. Everything else being equal, the biggest, slower moving ball of the medium series, or the heavy, will give you enough longer wear-life to more than compensate for the difference in price. In addition, the heavy bearing always carries the greatest thrust capacity. Those are facts which would be well for you to remember. If there is no ball bearing engineer handy to advise you of your

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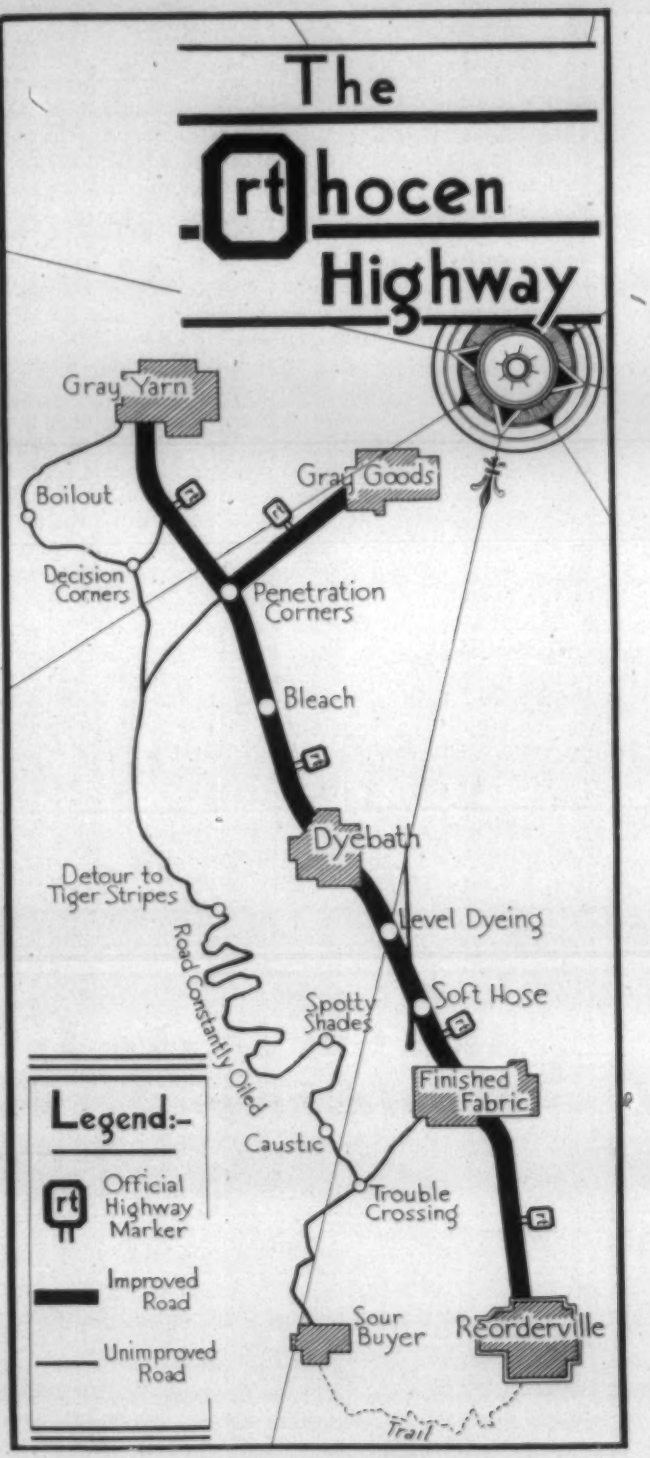
requirements, then pick the 300 series bearing for your own ball bearing engineering, and no matter whose series you are buying 99 times you are right. It carries a bigger ball, which means slower ball speed, and while it might show in the catalog to be a bigger bearing than you want, still its wear-life is so much greater than the light series that it is especially desirable for the majority of applications. The one place where the two bearing application is superior to the single is such an application as a polisher, and textile plants don't have many polishing departments and use their machine shops, which are getting better equipped for polishing. Two bearings will steady the shaft and you will get a smoother running where one bearing especially is self-aligning type.

There is another place where a double ball bearing in the light series will give you vibration-free running and the single bearing perhaps would not. Keep those things in mind and you probably won't condemn the ball bearing or the salesman either who sold them to you, because all our boys and most of the others are instructed to sell the customer the bearing they believe is the best, even though the customer doesn't accept his argument and give him the order.

Oiling the Bearing

We run into applications, however, every once in a while where temperature is a factor. We have to do two things then. One is allow for shaft expansion and the other is provide for either the grease changing to an oil, because of the temperature, or provide for oil in the first place. We arrange that the level of the oil will not be too high, and especially is that where speeds are high. The majority of complaints regarding ball bearings from new users is that the bearing runs hot, and any mechanic knows if he has not bearings he wants to put more grease to it. When he has become ball bearing educated, however, he finds out that the contrary is true, that the temperature is due to the churning of the lubricant, and not to the ball bearing, so that the obvious thing is the wrong thing if you have hot ball bearings. If washing out your bearings with kerosene and spraying a new and small amount of lubricant doesn't cure the condition in temperature, then have your nearest ball bearing man in and see if he can't help you out, because ball bearings up to their rated load should not run hot, if conditions are right. If they do run hot, wash out the grease. Don't put in more, as the first thing, because 90 per cent of the time the heat is due to the churning of the lubricant and entirely to the friction of the lubricant around the ball.

We have the co-operation of practically all the leading lubricant manufacturers; every one of them is most interested in the subject of anti-friction bearings and lubricants, and if you think your grease is making you trouble, and dries on your bearings, let their engineer come in and help you, and call on your ball bearing engineer also for their assistance.



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Knitting Arts Exhibition

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COTTON

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Plan for Co-operative Research

Plans for scientific textile research, to be conducted by a co-operative organization representative of the whole industry, will be presented to official delegates of national associations of textile manufacturers by officers and directors of Textile Research Council, Inc., at a conference to be held at the University Club, Boston, Mass., Wednesday, April 30. The Council, which was organized in 1926, has been engaged in promoting interest in pure and applied technical textile research, and believes that the time is now ripe for consideration of the definite plan that has been prepared, and which includes tentative by-laws of an organization to finance and administer a permanent foundation.

Pres. George L. Gilmore will preside at the morning session, starting at 10:30 o'clock; Sec. Charles H. Clark will present an outline of the research plan and organization as approved by the directors, and Dr. W. F. Edwards, vice-president of the Council, will explain a proposed research information service and library, the subject to be further elaborated by W. D. Appel, chief Textile Section, Bureau of Standards, and Prof. George B. Haven, Mass. Institute of Technology, E. T. Pickard, chief Textile Division, Dept. of Commerce, will report regarding the Merritt, or Textile Foundation, bill and its legislative outlook. Following luncheon there will be an executive session, Pres. Franklin W. Hobbs of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers acting as chairman, for general discussion of the proposed research plans, with adjournment in time for the afternoon session of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Among the national associations of textile manufacturers that have appointed delegates to the conference the following: National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; American Cotton Manufacturers Association; National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics; National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Wool Institute; Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America; American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists; Southern Textile Association; National Knitters Outerwear Association.

COMING CONVENTIONS

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Pinehurst, N. C., May 6-7.

Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, SELMA, N. C., May 9.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, May 14.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., June 17-18.

Southern Textile Association, annual meeting, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27-28.

Ninth Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 20-25.

Southern Textile Association, semi-annual meeting, Greenville, S. C., October 23.

International Exposition, Textile Exhibitors Association, Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 28-*May* 3.

All of us in the* COTTON *Business should help . . . . Women and children are wearing cottons for all occasions. Cotton towels, sheets and pillow cases, blankets, slip covers, bedspreads, curtains, draperies and many other cotton articles are found in the homes of today . . But cotton should be used in greater volume in many other ways, and every person in the cotton industry can help increase these other uses . . ***Men*** should wear more cottons—cotton neckties, shirts, underwear, bathrobes, pajamas, socks, golf hose, rain coats, sport clothes and summer business suits . . Specify cotton in preference to any other fibre wherever possible, be it a factory belt or a road marker. Buy your sugar, flour or cement bagged in cotton. See that cotton towels are used in the public washrooms of your community. Every use you make of cotton will help to bring greater prosperity to the whole cotton industry . . If you have any suggestions, ideas, or problems on increasing cotton consumption, New Uses Section of the Institute will be glad to work with you.

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PATENTS

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PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLahlen Building
Washington, D. C.

TRY DURENE FOR USE IN PARACHUTE CLOTH

The Department of Commerce, at Washington, is receiving samples of 140s two-ply mercerized yarn, from the Durene Association, for experimentation in the making of parachute cloth. This in response to inquiry which was made of the association. The tests of the Department of Commerce are expected to be very interesting.

The Durene Association is receiving a good deal of general inquiry from all parts fo the country, as a result of its promotion work, in which requests are made regarding the availability, nature, form of manufacture, present and potential uses of durene.

SHEEP SKIN
GILLEATHER
for TOP ROLLS
means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION.

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Washington, D. C., May 3-4-5-6
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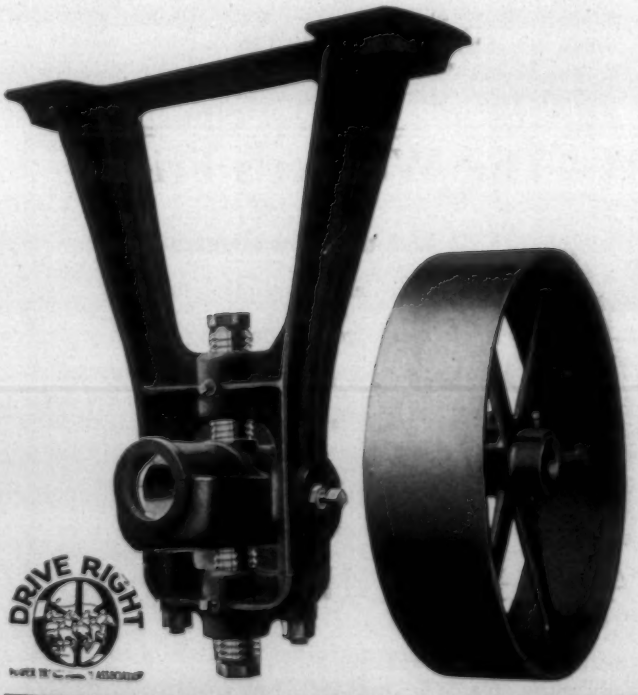
Ackerman, H. P., Manager, Stearn Specialty Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Ballenger, W. C., Salesman, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Berg, S. D., Sales Engineer, Fafnir Bearing Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Bryant, Chas. K., Sec. and Treas., Bryant Electric Repair Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Burnett, G. G., Master Mechanic, Crescent Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.
Chandler, E. B. Master Mechanic, Kershaw Mills, Kershaw, S. C.
Chrisman, J. A., Engineer, Moffatt Machine & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Cook, J. H., Master Mechanic, Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.
Curlee, T. H., Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Day, E. L., Master Mechanic, Republic Mill No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.
Dilling, Mack, Master Mechanic, Ridge Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
Dorsey, M. E., Master Mechanic, Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
Edmiston, E. E., Master Mechanic, Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.
Funderburg, J. W., Salesman, Dixie Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Godfrey, W. S., Engineer, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
Goodman, O. L., Master Mechanic, Myers Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
Goree, I. M., Night Supt., Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Whitmire, S. C.
Gurley, J. G., Electrician, Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.
Haney, Andrew, Master Mechanic, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.
Hatley, P. D., Master Mechanic, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.
Hayden, M. W., Master Mechanic, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.
Heaton, W. E., Chief Engineer, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
Herring, L. T., Master Mechanic, Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Hill, P. L., Master Mechanic, Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.
Horning, R. B., General Electric Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Humbert, W. F., Engineer, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.
Hurley, L. L., Sales Rep., Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C.
Iler, H. H., Master Mechanic, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Iler, J. G., Sales Engineer, Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, A. I., Master Mechanic, Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.
James, W. E., Master Mechanic, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.
Jennings, J. L., Master Mechanic, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Jones, W. S., Master Mechanic, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Kincaid, L. M., Master Mechanic, National Weaving Co., Lowell, N. C.
King, G. T., Supt. of Power, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

WOOD'S

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY



It is good management to place responsibility for merit of a product, or a specialized service, with that organization which works with heart and mind to insure the utmost satisfaction from the service their product renders throughout years of use.

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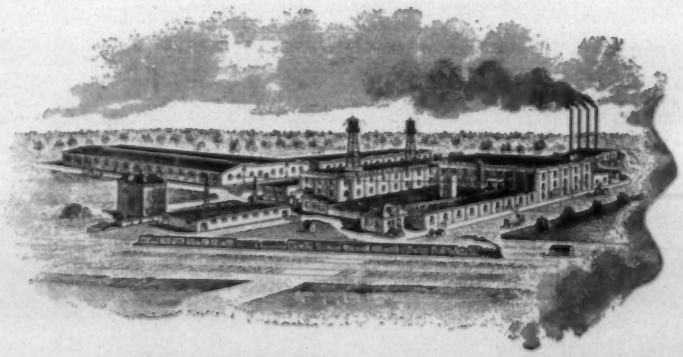
Lake, Marshall E., Power Sales Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lipe, E. F., Master Mechanic, Boger & Crawford Spinning Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
London, J. B., General Electric Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lowe, F. W., Master Mechanic, Ruby Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
McGee, R. J., Supt., Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
McSwain, B. H., Master Mechanic, Alfred Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
McWhirter, E. P., Master Mechanic, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
Marlow, H. L., Lubricating Engineer, The Texas Co.
Matthews, H. E., Sou. Mgr., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Matthews, W. A., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Maultsby, Ralph C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
Mehaffey, J. J., Master Mechanic, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Melton, G. S., Master Mechanic, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Misenheimer, A. F., Master Mechanic, Carolina Dyeing & Winding Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
Misenheimer, G. W., Master Mechanic, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill Nos. 1 and 2, Charlotte, N. C.
Morris, F. M., Master Mechanic, Steele Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
Morrison, A. C., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Moseley, C. W., Care R. H. Bouligny, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Murphey, S. C., Salesman, Raleigh Iron Works, Raleigh, N. C.
Nolen, L. J., Salesman, Arthur Foundry Co.
O'Brien, E. W., Editor, Southern Power Journal, Atlanta, Ga.
Pascal, Frank, Master Mechanic, Valdese Mfg. Co., Valdese, N. C.
Potter, E. M., Dis. Mgr., S. K. F. Industries, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Prior, J. W., Master Mechanic, Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.
Queen, B. G., Machinist, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
Queen, G. C., Charlotte, N. C.
Reynolds, Harry R., Chief Engineer, Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Ridenhour, C. F., Machinist, Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.
Roddy, J. H., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sanders, W. H., Supt., Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Settlemyer, A. F., Master Mechanic, Cannon Mill No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C.
Shaw, W. S., Supt. of Erection, Fafnir Bearing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Sigman, B. J., Master Mechanic, Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.,
Sinclair, J. L., Machinist, Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.
Spencer, Chas. A., Power Plant Engineer, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Stephenson, J. G., Master Mechanic, Hanover Mill No. 2 and No. 3, Gastonia, N. C.
Stratton, Geo. F., Armature Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Stubbs, R. L., Supt., Moffatt Machine & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Styers, W. F., Master Mechanic, Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Teague, W. G., Night Foreman, Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.
Thomason, Falls L., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, J. P., Eagle Iron Works, Greenville, S. C.
Tindall, Fred., Master Mechanic, Inman, S. C.
Van Pelt, E. L., Master Mechanic, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Wallace, S. L., Master Mechanic, Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
West, G. B., Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
West, R. E., Master Mechanic, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.
Williams, W. H., Prop., Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Wilson, C. F., Textile Engineers, Texas Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wingate, E. I., Shop Foreman, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Young, W. G., Master Mechanic, Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.
C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Mechanical Progress in Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

This revolutionary progress is not necessarily an economic one, but it is an attempt to meet popular demand, and certainly is "service."

Knitting

Up to this point we have been discussing mechanical devices for producing a fabric by the interlacing of strands or threads with other strands or threads approximately at right angles to them; or, in textile nomenclature, by weaving the warp and filling yarns or threads.

We now have to deal with another method of producing a fabric, namely, the looping into itself of a single thread, or knitting.

The development of this branch of the industry has been at times very slow. Prior to about 1860 the results of the skill of inventors were not very noticeable. In fact, it was not until late in the sixties that seamless knitting machines were in common use. Not until twenty years later was the machine for making a perfectly formed stocking brought to the attention of the industry.

In principle, this machine begins by making a seamless tube of the proper size, gradually withdrawing or returning needles to action to form the proper shape, narrowing and widening at the heel and toe, and even inserting an extra yarn to strengthen the portions at heel and toe that will be subjected to the greatest wear.

Without making extending reference to the improvements brought about in the latch and spring-needle machine, a few figures will be given to show the growth of the industry.

In 1880 there were in America about 12,700 knitting machines; in 1900 these had increased to about 70,000, and it is estimated that in 1930 about 130,000 machines will be in operation. No branch of our industry has shown such a radical revolution from the old household system of manufacture to the present highly developed factory.

Any consideration of the subect of knitting should mention also the rapid growth in the use of circular or tubular-knit fabrics for suitings, cloakings, etc. These fabrics, unlike the firm, closely woven worsted, are in demand for the elastic characteristics and splendid draping effect which have brought them to the forefront of clothing fabrics.

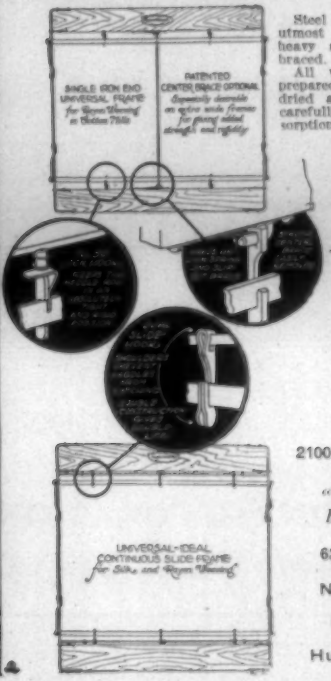
Silk

About 5,000 years ago China began to utilize the product of that moth larvae which we call silk. In 1760 the crude hand-operated devices previously used were being replaced by a mechanical improvement which made silk a commercial proposition. This invention, known as a filature, combined several reels and produced a more uniform product, eliminating a considerable percentage of waste. The present silk reels are, in principle, the same as those used in 1760.

The weight of a skein of silk, 450 meters in length, as indicated in "deniers," gives us the commercial size. No branch of our industry demands such delicate and complicated machines to prepare it for the weaving process as does silk. The throwing mechanism, which is analogous to spinning in the woolen and cotton branches, the reeling and the twisting mechanisms are all extremely accurate and are operated at higher speeds. In this respect we have machines which are duplicated in the artificial-silk industry, of which mention will be made later.

From 30 to 40 per cent of the entire silk cotton is

FRAMES THAT ARE BETTER!



Steel Heddle Frames possess utmost rigidity made possible by heavy steel ends scientifically braced.

All wood parts selected and prepared with great care—air dried at least three years, and carefully finished to avoid absorptions of humidity.

The No. 50 Lock Hooks prevent the possibility of Heddle Rods unhooking while the loom is in motion.

Continuous slide frames are equipped with new non-catching double acting slide hooks.

Send for details.

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"Originators of the Flat Steel Heddle"

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44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.

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The Correct Treatment

of rayon requires the complete emulsification and removal of the oils and other impurities withuot injury to the fibres.

This is exactly the results when the

Wyandotte Quality and Service Textile Alkalies

are used.

These special purpose alkalies are guaranteed in the treatment of rayon to produce absolutely clean and white goods, which means that better and brighter shades can be obtained in the dyeing process, and unimpaired tensile strength in the finished product.

Ask your supply man for "WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH

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SLASHING and FINISHING

in your own mill
by a short boil with

Aktivin-S

Simple—Reliable
Economic

Booklet describing method on request

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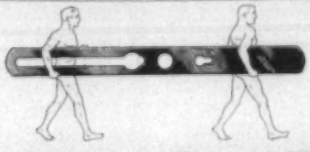
New York City



New Process Drop Wires

SO made that the thread-eye will not cut or chafe the finest yarns. Unequaled for use with silk or rayon.

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PRESSED STEEL CORPORATION
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Selson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, England

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To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: $3.00 per inch per insertion

unavailable as fine silk filament. This porton, known as waste or schappe silk, is treated very much as is wool, and as the two fibres compare in size and strength, so it is necessary to design the requisite machinery.

Special Processes

The name "Mercer" has been brought into the notable list of pre-eminent persons in the textile industry not through a mechanical but through a chemical improvement; but mercerizing would not have been of great advantage to the industry had not the mechanical side of the process been carefully considered. The simple process of immersing cotton fabric or yarn in a solution of caustic soda or a similar compound was brought to the attention of the industry about 1850, and was exploited solely as a means of obtaining more brilliant coloring, and of enabling the cotton to take a better shade with less dye. Forty years later it was discovered that, under certain conditions, this process increased the strenth of the yarn or fabric and also gave it a permament luster, but this fact did not become known to the industry. Five years later, however, when attempts to obtain new patents were made, it was revealed, and forty-five years after its first conception the process was given the name which it rightfully deserved—mercerizing. No process that can be named in the entire textile field depends so much for its success on machinery as does mercerizing. The saturating machine, the mercerizing tenter, the washing machine, and the scouring machine are all progress marks in the industry.

Another process must be linked with that of mercerizing, namely, calendering, or the subjecting of the fabric to the pressure of a steel roll while the fabric is supported by a composition roll, and which is an old process. Schreiner proposed to emboss upon the face of the metal roll a series of fine lines, from 125 to 500 to the inch. When this roll was pressed upon the fabric the even surface was broken up and the light was reflected from the small ribs produced upon the cloth. The combination of the process of Mercer and the calendering mechanism mentioned, when coupled with the inventive skill of the machine builder, has given us the nearest approach to silk yet obtained; and notwithstanding the progress made in the production of synthetic fibers, Schreiner-treated mercerized fabrics have held the most advanced place in processes of lustering.

While still in the cotton-finishing field, it may be added that two very important processes, partly chemical and largely mechanical, have been greatly improved during the half-century past; namely, preserving the fabric from mildew, and rendering it fireproof and waterproof. The number of patents taken out in this country and abroad that are closely connected with fireproofing, mothproofing, and mildew proofing, coupled with those that endeavor to render the fabric permanent in its width and length, are good evidence that chemical and mechanical minds are alive to the importance of these processes. No revolutionary progress can be reported, but much development has been shown.

Printing

Developments in the art of printing of textiles have given us a combination of color effects that were unthought of in the early days of the A.S.M.E. While the principle of imparting a design of the fabric by the use of engraved rolls is old, the use of non-corrosive metals, transferring the pattern to the roll by means of a pantagraph, impressing the pattern into the roll by means of automatic stamping with a hardened die, and increasing the size and number of the engraved

rollers on the printing machine, have given us some of the most beautiful designs at a great reduction in cost. A twelve-color printing machine, by the direct imparting of color and the superimposing of one color upon another, is capable of astonishing one with its product.

Incidentally, we note a peculiar combination of mechanical and chemical printing. A fabric having a silk basis and a pile composed of tufts of a particular rayon is made and finished with a plain velvet face. This particular rayon can be dissolved with a chemical which has no effect on the silk. We then print on this plain fabric a compound of which our chemical is the base and then wash the fabric; in so doing we have cut out a pattern corresponding to the engraved roll, leaving the remaineder of the pile untouched. And to further add to the design we print on either the silk or the remaining pile fabric a color design. Nothing of this sort was known in the early days of the A.S.M.E.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Institute Shows New Fabrics

Fifty-four samples of new cotton fabrics suitable for a wide range of fashionable apparel are included in the summer issue of the Cotton-Textile Institute swatching service.

Intended as a supplement to the spring edition published earlier this year the current issue "illustrates the new development and takes into particular consideration the cotton fabrics brought out in the sping Paris openings as well as those accepted at Palm Beach during the resort season." An introductory note states in part:

"This swatch book shows more clearly than ever the alertness of cotton manufacturers in matters of styling.

"Much attention should be paid to sheer fabrics—the muslins, batistes, organdies and voiles so widely used in Paris. In this season of cotton blouses and cotton afternoon frocks and cotton evening gowns they are of extreme importance in both prints and pastel colors. Piques and tweeds, while not sheer fabrics, should be considered carefully,—in fact an unprecedented variety of cotton fabrics have an established place in this year's fashions."

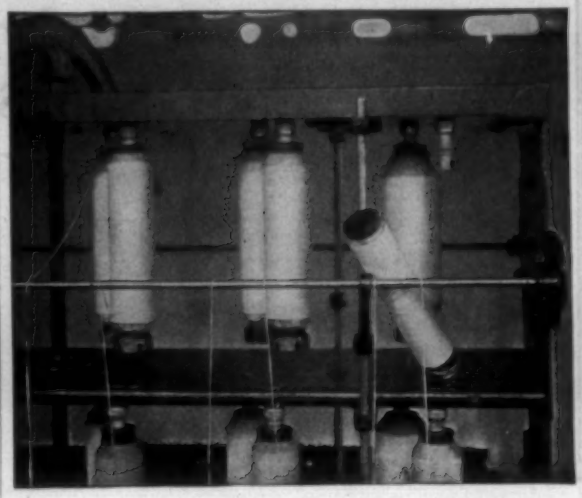
The samples included in this latest issue were chosen by fashion authorities from the staffs of Harper's Bazaar, Women's Wear Daily, Collier's, Vogue and Drygoods Economist.

Vogel Starts Campaign on Frost-Proof

Plumbers can easily help in creating business by which they will profit, according to the Joseph A. Vogel Company, Wilmington, Del., who are sponsoring a new advertising campaign featuring the Vogel frost-proof hydrant.

In literature being sent to all plumbers and jobbers, the Vogel Company cite that thousands of people who need the convenience of running water in winter— in garages and on farms, dairies, and so forth, are fine prospects which plumbers could work in creating a demand for frost-proof hydrants.

The first of a series of advertisements to plumbers, in featuring the frost-proof hydrants, asks, "Are you neglecting this market?" The same title is carried by a folder sent to 25,000 plumbers and jobbers. Consumer literature is furnished to jobbers and plumbers stressing the convenience of having a hydrant that cannot freeze even in the coldest weather.



Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

—WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—

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ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

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COTTON GOODS

New York, N. Y.—Volume of print cloth sales and sales of coarse yarn gray goods generally has again run to substantial proportions during the week now ending. Some heavy yardage purchased the previous week have been folowed up in more general covering, particularly of the last minute variety just preceding curtailment of production, which is to begin the week of May 5 among Southern establishments. Furthermore, while sales have run into the millions of yards, so have further large quantities sought at the easy prices recently prevailing been rejected by the mill. A weak and vacillating coarse goods market has been converted into one of considerable strength, and prophets of the trend for the coming few months conclude that some advances in gray goods prices are inevitable. Worth Street looks confidently for widening margins both through cloth advances and, in its opinion, not unlikely cotton declines.

Some important selling organizations declare that the volume of gray goods sold this week has been in excess of production. Out-of-town purchasers of gray cloth have joined with the large printers and finishers in taking on very substantial quantities of goods. Automobile cloths have sold in better quantity, and indications of an upward swing in several industries that use heavy quantities of mechanical cloths has stimulated that division of the industry. The printers in some cases have been purchasers of more goods than current indications of business prospects might justify, but they have secured these goods at highly advantageous prices. Further, a large fall market seems not unlikely, preparations for next spring's lines are declared to be well under way, and the curtailments should prove the foundation for a much more lucrative condition.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 - 6⅛
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½-20½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Staple ginghams	10

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Veteran cotton yarn men are drawing a parallel between the present status of the yarn business and previous depressions and their conclusion is that the local market is duller and more unprofitable now than it has been since before the war. Local banking and promotional interests go farther back—to the 1907 depression—to find a similar stagnation in general business.

In view of the foregoing, it is little wonder that there have been very few encouraging features in cotton yarn transactions during the last week or two. And yet some spinners continue to work up to 115 hours a week and apparently expect this to continue indefinitely.

The version given by a high official of one of these yarn-producing units is that it requires more than the best machinery, the lowest labor cost, the cheapest raw material, to make an outstanding success of a textile plant. With ordinary cotton yarns offered in the markets at a distinct price disadvantage to the spinner, there are, nevertheless, some spinners making money on yarn orders currently booked.

They laid the foundation for this some years back, when they took steps to place their production out of usual run of yarn output. For many months back they have been "skimming the cream" of the trade. There are a good many buyers these spinners do not choose to sell yarns to. Those in good standing with these spinners are eminent in their particular fields and continue even in these parlous times to discount their bills.

These yarn producers can, at any time they so choose, far undersell ordinary competitors and still give their customers better yarns than they are in the habit of using.

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	28
12s	28½
16s	29
20s	30½
26s	32½
30s	34½
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	27
10s	28
12s	29
16s	30
20s	31½
24s	34½
30s	36
36s	41
40s	42
40s ex.	47½

Southern Single Skeins

6s	27
8s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	30½
24s	32½
28s	35
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	27½
10s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	31
24s	33½
26s	34½
30s	35½
40s	42
40s ex.	47
50s	52½
60s	61½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26½

Part Waste Insulating Yarn

8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and	
8s, 2 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	24
12s, 2-ply	25½
16s, 2-ply	29
20s, 2-ply	31
26s, 2-ply	35
30s, 2-ply	35½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	27
10s	27
12s	28
16s	30
20s	31½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
14s	28
16s	28½
18s	29
20s	29½
22s	30
24s	31½
26s	32½
28s	33½
30s	34½
30s	33½
30s	39
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peeler

8-12s	41
20s	44
30s	47
36s	48½
38s	50
40s	50½
50s	54
60s	62
70s	72
80s	82

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31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

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Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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INDUSTRIAL NET FOR QUARTER $359,439

Industrial Rayon Corporation's net income for the first quarter of 1930 ended March 31, amounted to $1.79 a share on 199,924 shares of capital stock.

This compares with $379,828, or $1.99 a share on 190,431 shares for the like period of 1929.

Earnings of Industrial Rayon were considered to have borne up well during the first three months of the year, considering the condition of the rayon and textile markets. While the company is having the benefit of production from both Cleveland and Covington plants, the amount of profits indicate good yarn sales results, it is felt.

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SINGLE ROOM and BATH $3.50
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EXCEPTIONAL RESTAURANT AND GRILLE

WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR RESERVATIONS

F. D. SOFIELD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Spindle Hours Show Decline

Washington, D. C.—Further recession in the cotton spinning industry in March is disclosed by preliminary figures compiled by the Census Bureau showing the number of spindles active during the month as 28,898,464 out of 34,317,498 in place, compared with 28,926,580 spindles active in February and 29,198,134 active in January.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,350,377,700, an average of 214 hours per spindle in place. Based on an activity of 8.88 hours per day, the industry in March operated at 92.8 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 97.7 per cent in February and 100.3 per cent in January.

Spindles active in the cotton-growing States last month totaled 17,847,482 out of 19,105,484 in place, for an aggregate period of 5,158,701,642 hours, or an average of 270 hours per spindle in place. In New England 9,802,148 spindles were active out of a total of 13,782,086, for an aggregate of 1,796,810,464 hours, on an average of 143 hours per spindle, and in all other States 1,248,834 spindles were active out of 1,429,928 in place, for a total of 214,865,594 hours, or an average of 150 hours per spindle in place.

South Carolina Mills See Need of Curtailment

Greenville, S. C.—Mill executives in Greenville for the executive meeting of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association freely admitted that additional and greater curtailment of production is vitally necessary.

Consequently, many mills have announced intention to run only alternate weeks for the next two to three months. Market advices indicate that others are planning to run on a three-day schedule for an indefinite period. It is believed that drastic measures of this kind must be promptly affected by the mills generally if complete shutdowns over an indefinite period are to be avoided. These less severe methods of adjusting production will keep the wheels turning, even though on reduced schedules, and in this way prevent widespread unemployment.

55-50 Hour Plan Endorsed

Also a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the 55-50 hour plan of operation and the discontinuance of overtime and noon hour work, as such a schedule of working is being adopted generally in New England and Southern textile centers.

The public in general feels that such a recommendation is a constructive and logical step for the mills to take at this time, and that it will operate to the mutual benefit of both mills and employes, it was said.

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that the present unsatisfactory market conditions would delay many mills in increasing the operating schedule up to the maximum hours involved in the 55-50 schedule, as many mills in the South have been operating on a much lower basis during the past four months, as is borne out by the Government spindleage activity reports.

In order to adjust production in keeping with the reduced demand growing out of general business depression, every member was urged to attend the annual meeting, which will take place at Myrtle Beach, June 20 and 21.

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Use OUR SPECIALL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

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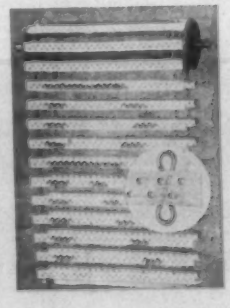
A Concern is Known by the Customers It Keeps



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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is $2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only $1.00. During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of al vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods,—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

WANT position as carder, spinner or winder—one or all three. Age 38. With one mill four years and another three. Experienced on white and colored. Now running Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. Experienced in cotton grading. My employers as reference. No. 5745.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. 20 years experience on Nos. up to 40s. No. 5746.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Age 33. Graduate I. C. S. Strictly sober. Married. Now employed but want better job. No. 5747.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5748.

WANT position as spinner, twister, spooler and winder. Married. 17 years with one mill. Good manager of help. Would accept position as assistant in large mill. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 5749.

WANT position as superintendent, engineering or selling. Age 33. Married. Graduate commercial course, machinest and draftsman, textile extension; employed since 1917. Experienced as mechanical engineer, foreman and superintendent, and in production cost and office routine. References—all for whom I've worked. No. 5750.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant, or as carder and spinner. Experienced on carded and combed yarns single and ply,—plain and fancy broadcloth, chambrays, poplin, marquisette, and crepe. Age 28. Married. No. 5751.

WANT position as twisting, spooling, warping and slashing. Married. Age 30. Eight years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5752.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Exerienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis,—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR YARN

Slightly more activity in the rayon yarn market was reported by the leading domestic manufacturers. Cotton mills were said to be coming back into the market seeking first quality yarns as well as inferior and run of the mill types.

Pricing of inferior yarns by the larger companies at 80c a pound was said to be resulting in a better demand for these yarns for use in rayon-and-cotton mixtures. These yarns were said to be largely replacing the run-of-the-mill types hitherto purchased from new plants which have begun operation in recent months.

Broad silk weavers continue to be the best purchasers of rayon yarns, no slackening in their demand for 100 denier for use in crepes being noted. One importer reported an excellent demand for this count from mills in the Paterson district.

Mills making mixture fabrics are said to be taking good quantities of the newer acetate types. Fair amounts of these yarns are also said to be going into bareleg hosiery.

The knitters section of the rayon consuming market is proving disappointing to manufacturers just at present. It was said, however, that knitters were expected to re-enter the market around the middle of May seeking better quality and finer denier yarns in large quantities. It was pointed out that sales of yarns to the knitting trade always shows a marked increase in the week of the annual Knitting Arts Exposition and in the days following the exposition.

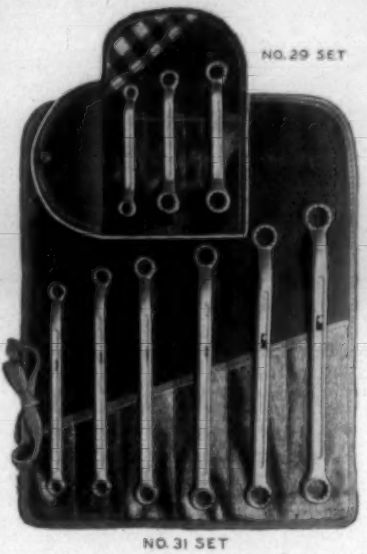
It was pointed out that many knitters delay filling their yarn needs until the exposition, when they have an opportunity to compare the new types of yarns for their needs offered by all companies.

VICTOR-MONAGHAN CUTS OPERATIONS

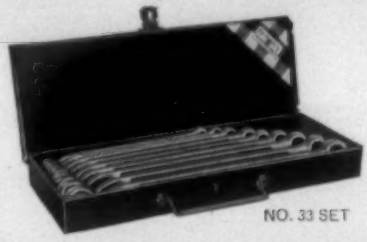
Greenville, S. C.—The Victor-Monaghan Mills, of this city, which have been operating at 65 per cent capacity during the past three months, will readjust their operating schedules so as to run only 50 per cent of capacity for an indefinite period.

This plan of operating will become effective immediately in the Victor-Monaghan mills and will continue until improved market conditions warrant increased production.

BONNEY *CV (*Chrome Vanadium*)



NO. 31 SET


NO. 33 SET

DOUBLE END BOX WRENCHES

Bonney Double End Box Wrenches are designed with double hexagon openings, making it possible to remove nuts or bolts, even when obstructions will only permit a one-twelfth turn at a "bite." They are wonderfully strong, yet are thin and light in weight.

Set No. 29 contains one each of the three short type wrenches, openings 3/8" to 5/8" (the Nos. 2804, 2805 and 2806), which will take care of the six most commonly used nuts and bolts.

Set No. 31 contains six of the most popular sizes, openings 7/16" to 3/4" (the Nos. 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822 and 2824).

Set No. 33 contains nine wrenches with openings from 7/16" to 15/16" (the Nos. 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828 and 2830) neatly packed in a metal carrying case.

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Gum Tragasol
Colloid Specialty
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Is an excellent binder, thus minimizing shedding, chafing and dusting out. Unaffected by changes in humidity, so no soft warps. Tragasol fills and strengthens the fabric; o tendering effects. Just Tragasol—nothing more for pure finishes. Can be used in conjunction with all other materials.

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That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.
This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

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For weighting and finishing all textiles

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Chemists to the Textile Industry

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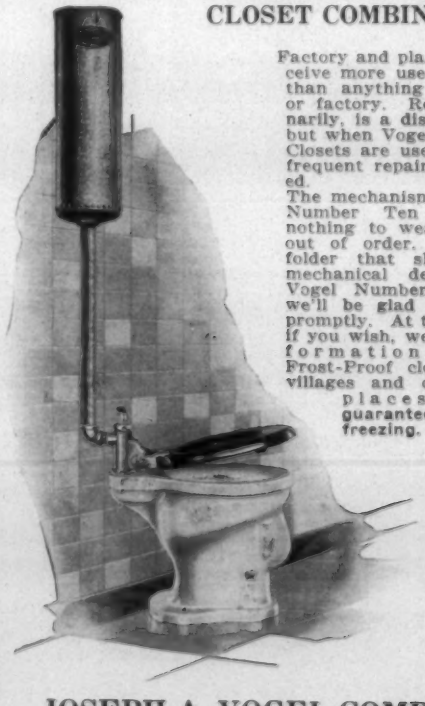
Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.
The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places — positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS

Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Rrevisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every Salesman who travels this territory.

Current Edition: January, 1930

Price $2.00

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 1, 1930

These attractive girls are presentative of the happy healthy employees of a typical Southern Mill. Their trim dresses are, of course, of cotton. (Left to right—a roving frame tender, two weavers, and a warper tender at Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.) Courtesy Hunter Mfg. & Commission Company.

Becky Ann's Own Page

MARION, N. C.

A Wonderful Mountain Trip

By Aunt Becky

Every spring, along in April, — I visit this lovely mountain town and enjoy every moment of it, thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Laughlin, superintendent and Mrs. Hunt, and others of East Marion, and Superintendent Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laughlin, Mr. J. H. Petty, and others of Clinchfield Mills. These good people always extend every possible courtesy and help in my work, and add pleasure and zest to every minute. Wish I had room to say all I would like to about these lovely friends of mine, whom I cherish so much.

In spite of the terrible "labor union disease," the same overseers are still on the job and everything going nicely—day and night except East Marion, was curtailing a bit —probably to give the operatives time to "go fishing."

East Marion has about completed the work commenced some years ago—that of installing running water, sewerage and bath rooms—in the homes of all operatives. Every new house built during the past four or five years, was properly equipped at the time erected, and Superintendent Hunt told the writer last April, that the entire village would soon have this improvement. To hear the labor agitators claim that "the union" was the cause of it all, makes us laugh.

They caused deaths, broken hearts, ruined reputations, sorrow, suffering, disgrace, the loss of good friends, good jobs, nice homes, cars, furniture, radios and happiness—and gave **no good thing in exchange.**

In the final reckoning, the mills will profit. "House cleaning" is a good thing, and leaves a purified atmosphere. The splendid poem last week in Home Section, by R. B. C., beautifully expressed the prevailing sentiment of the people of Marion Manufacturing Company.

This company has a pasture of 500 acres, nicely furnished with stalls for 75 or 100 cows belonging to the operatives, and it does not cost them a cent.

Among the improvements inside the mill are new dressing rooms, sinks and toilets that are exceptionally nice—both for men and women. Nice cement floors, the best fixtures, with woodwork and steel in a lovely shade of maroon. We hope that everyone will be a self-appointed committee to keep these rooms in perfect order, thereby proving to visitors who drop in, that mill people are as nice and clean as any other people.

Mrs. Clayton, a widow, mother of fifteen children is one of the most heroic and deserving women we know. She has lovely gray hair, is fifty years old and spry as a cricket. In addition to gardening and sewing for her own family and others, she runs a boarding house and does it herself. She's a happy-hearted, lovable little lady, and deserves the admiration and respect of everyone. She loves to tell how Marion Manufacturing Company took care of her and family—giving them free credit for anything needed—during the strike.

The meals I took with Mrs. Clayton, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Laughlin, were much enjoyed.

Helped Preachers Eat Chicken

A protracted meeting was in progress in East Marion Methodist church, where Rev. J. H. Strickland, is pastor. Rev. F. C. Owens, of Greenville, S. C., was assisting, and great interest was manifested.

One day I had the pleasure of taking lunch with these preachers and Mrs. Strickland in the lovely home of Superintendent and Mrs. A. F. Hunt, and, knowing how preachers eat, was delighted that Mrs. Hunt served a fine plate lunch. (This is a tip to others who entertain preachers!)

A Trip Through the Mountains

After lunch, Mr. John M. Snoddy, overseer carding, came in his big nice car to take us on a mountain trip. I was the only lady game enough to go with a couple of preachers, Superintendent Hunt and Mr. Snoddy.

"Becky Ann, its the crookedest road and the most dangerous you ever saw! I'll bet you get sick with all that twisting and winding around those awful curves. Why you'll meet yourself coming back!" they declared. That sounded thrilling to me, and I'm still a "thrill chaser!"

Mr. Snoddy is a wonderful driver, and I was not one bit afraid. I saw more lovely and awe-inspiring mountain scenery than ever in my life before. We drove about 90 miles. Sometimes we could look straight down into a precipice hundreds of feet deep, while on the other side was a mountain two or three thousand feet high. And there we were on a narrow shelf — just wide enough for two cars!

We went through McDowell, Mitchell and Yancy counties; saw mica, clay and feldspar mines and factories. But the amazing thing, was the so many fine brick **Baptist** churches! The homes were mostly small, unpretentious, and far apart. Small farm patches left one to wonder how the people made a living. They do **not** deal in bootleg liquor, as is generally supposed—not to any extent. We learned that they make good money on cross-ties and other timber and wood, and by gathering galax and medicinal herbs.

Their small patches produce abundantly of Irish and sweet potatoes, corn and other vegetables and they all have cows.

No Negroes Allowed

In Mitchell county, a negro is not allowed at all. When the highway was built through these mountains, a contractor brought his own force of negro labor, and had to call out the State Militia to protect them from the indignant mountaineers, who now get work helping to keep the road in perfect condition, and negroes stay away.

At **"Gillespie Gap"** — there is an imposing monument, in memory of the American Army that stopped there, September 29th, 1780, on their way to Kings Mountain, where a few days later (on October 7th) they fought the battle that turned the tide of the Revolutionary War;—that battle was fought 150 years ago, this coming October, when the greatest celebration ever pulled off, will be staged in Kings Mountain.

"Little Switzerland," a famous summer resort over 3,000 feet high on top of a mountain, is a lovely place,—a hotel, and many cottages, weather boarded with bark, and wonderfully picturesque. All about are lovely spruce pines and other evergreens, and the most fascinating view imaginable.

"Burnsville," where the famous strike trial was held, is a pretty mountain town with a fine hotel, where they pile the rations on the table and tell you to "help yourself." This place is noted for good country ham that makes one hungry to think about.

"Buck Creek Gap," though, is the most breath-taking spot on the route. For sheer lovliness, coupled with a decided dangerousness, it has no equal. You can look straight down and become giddy with fear, or straight up and become dizzy enough to topple over! You can see the winding road in about a dozen places.

At one spot we stopped to see a freight train disappear into a tunnel, for all the world like a snake crawling in his hole.

Every North Carolinian who has never seen these gorgeous mountains, should make this trip about the last of June when the mountain ivy and rhododendron are in bloom. There is nothing in all the world more beautiful—nothing that makes one feel more close to God, creator of all things lovely.

Going "Crooked"

But here is the joke: Rev. Owens could hardly look at a thing! Sick, oh, my! He lost all his good dinner, and more! I was so sorry for

him, and tried to comfort him by saying:

"Cheer up, Brother Owens — you are not the grst person to get sick after 'going crooked!'" He replied reprovingly and impressivaly:

"I'm not accustomed to 'going crooked' but, I guess the rest of you are, as it doesn't seem to bother you."

That drive was a real treat, and I do thank Mr. Snoddy and Superintendent Hunt for including me in their invitation.

Clinchfield Mfg. Co.

This mill company is making a lot of improvements too. New roofs on the mills, and other inside work, shows delightful progress.

Here too, we found new toilets and dressing rooms, as nice as can be found in some of the very best hotels. Tile floors, in an attractive pattern, and tile walls of pure white. The best of furnishings, plenty of room, and absolute privacy. I know the people appreciate these rooms.

Clinchfield Mfg. Co., has two mills here, and both are running full time, day and night, with plenty of good help. The overseers are about the same as last year.

J. L. Arwood, second hand in spinning, No. 1, and W. L. Lindsay, second hand in weaving No. 1, are among recent promotions.

Mr. Boyce Sprinkle has held the job as overseer carding for many years, and is a very able man. Mr. R. O. Wylie, overseer weaving, and Mr. J. B. Laughlin, overseer cloth room, have been with the company for many years, too.

Entertained at Dinner

I had the pleasure of taking dinner with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laughlin, one day, and had some of their famous home-grown ham, along with other good eats. I took dinner with these charming people around 14 or 15 years ago, a few months after they were married. Now they have three bright children,—one a boy, whose beauty is truly unusual and remarkable. Mrs. Laughlin is a devoted wife and mother, and a real home maker, with every room and the pretty flower yard expressing her charming personality.

The village homes are being repaired and repainted in cheerful colors—a decided improvement over the drab gray and brown formerly used. When several colors of paint can be as economically bought as one,—why not have more color in mill villages? (If all the houses had not been white and all just alike, I wouldn't have mistaken a neighbor's house for mine once, when I ran home for dinner one day!)

I am going to ask our Clinchfield correspondent to give a complete line-up of overseers, and second hands, day and night, in both No. 1, and No. 2.

I want to thank Mr. J. H. Petty, night second hand in the cloth room, for his assistance in working the niht line; and especially I thank Mr. J. B. Laughlin for arranging so that Mr. Petty could help me.

I met so many nice people on the night line, but was too rushed and too tired to get as good a write-up as I should.

It was interesting to note that out of around 50 subscribers at Marion, only three at E. Marion, and four, at Clinchfield, were among the strikers. And this time I secured a list of 80 paid subscribers—an addition of 30. **Good people know a good thing!**

Cross Cotton Mill Co.
An Electrically Equipped Beauty Parlor

This is without doubt, one of the very nicest hosiery yarn mills in the South. It is equipped with the best modern machinery, and the employees are remarkably fine looking people. Probably next week we will show you a group of girls from there whose beauty and grace will astonish everyone.

Mr. Eugene Cross, president, doesn't think anything is too good for his operatives—especially the girls. He has built for them a combined bath house and beauty parlor joinin the mill, the like of which we've never before seen at any mill. There are hot and cold shower baths and a private dressing room for each,—also tub bath.

In the beauty parlor, there is a sink and special chair which can be raised on lowered to suit, so that hair can be thoroughly washed and rinsed. Then there is an electric hair dryer, electric curlers and neck clippers,—just as nice as found in good barber shops. All it costs the girls is soap and towels.

In addition to this, there is also a nearby swimming pool.

A large refrigerator in the mill, keeps milk cold for night workers. An air washing and cooling system, keeps the mill supplied with cool fresh air at all times—and an automatic "blowing-off" apparatus, which goes round and round over the machines, keeps everything as clean and free from dust as can be.

Also, there is an electric scouring mop which the operator is as proud of as a farmer would be of a tractor, and which pours its own water and scrubs perfectly clean.

It was a real treat to meet and talk with Mr. Eugene Cross, and to realize how devotedly he loved his people. He keeps close to them, and they know he is their friend.

Mr. L. K. Payne is overseer carding, and Mr. L. L. Oliver, is overseer spinning.

I am indebted to Mr. J. B. Laughlin for taking me to Cross Cotton Mills, and I think he enjoyed the visit as much as I did.

There's lots more I'd like to tell about my trip to Marion, but space forbids.

HELP MOTHER FIND SON

James Loyd Kerley, age 16, height five feet, nine inches, weight 163, auburn hair, brown eyes, red complexion. Left home April 2, wearing blue overalls, blue work shirt, dark green sweater and light cap. Is probably at work in some mill. If anyone knows where he is, please send information to his worried mother, and greatly oblige.

MRS. J. L. KERLEY,
Route 2, Mt. Holly, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News Items from Judson Mills

A play, "Mr. Bob" was given by the P. T. A.'s last Friday night in the Community building. The new scenes were used for the first time and were very effective.

Quite a number of Judson people have motored to Charleston the past few weeks to see the Magnolia gardens which are very beautiful this spring.

The golf bug seems to have bitten a large number of men and ladies too, here, and a golf course for Judson would be very much appreciated I know.

Mr. W. F. Jordan and family spent the past week-end at Albemarle, N. C.

The tennis courts are in readiness now for anyone wishing to play.

A revival meeting will begin at the Baptist church next Sunday. Everyone is cordially invited and urged to attend.

A training class is being held at the Methodist church this week, conducted by Rev. Speake of Spartanburg—35 people are trying for credit.

Special Easter music was rendered by the choir of the Judson Methodist church Easter morning.

Borne to Mr. and Mrs. Slim Simmons, a girl Barbara Nell.

Miss Lessie Howell and Ruth McDowell motored to Anderson, Sunday.

Mr. D. C. Jones, superintendent of Judson Mill No. 1 and Mr. J. B. Hothersall, superintendent of Judson Mill No. 2, are leaving Saturday for Boston, Mass., for the Textile Show.

The many friends of Mrs. H. Foster (nee Bonnie Gosnell) regrets that her marriage takes her away from Judson; but our best wishes go with her.

A play, "Always in Trouble," will be put on by the Judson players at an early date.

Mrs. John H. Garraux is visiting her siste in Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster motored to Pacolet, S. C., Sunday for the day.

The Girls Scouts enjoyed a weiner roast last Thursday night; an all day hike was another event enjoyed by them recently.

B. Me.

TROY, N. C.

Wilbur Cotton Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a short note, to let our mill be represented in your good paper. I haven't seen anything from Wilbur Mills, in the Bulletin, so I'll write.

Mr. J. F. Lockey is our superintendent, and all the folks like him fine. He has increased the production of the mill, and also seems to instill into labor, a spirit to do more and better work. Everybody is working hard to turn out more yarn from Wilbur Mills, now than has ever been turned out before.

Our mill is situated at Capelsie, N. C., just about two and one-half miles from Troy. We are running full time, day and night and have the best management and people. In addition to Mr. Lockey, the superintendent, we have Mr. C. D. Gillis, master mechanic; Mr. D. A. Poole, day carder; Mr. Hannah, day spinner, Talmadge Green, day twisting and spooling; John Hannah, night carder; Mr. Poteat, night spinner; and Lonnie Hurley, night twisting and spooling; W. C. Price, is office clerk and also in charge of the shipping.

We have a good ball club, and expect to win many games this season. We open the season next Saturday, and hope to win, so as to start the season right.

Hoping that you will visit our community before long.

JUST BILL.

CANTON, GA.

One of the Finest Sunday Schools In the State. Canton Mill President, Sunday School Superintendent for Forty Years.

Dear Aunt Becky:

W eoften wonder if you have forgotten us or just can't find time to visit us again. You no doubt remember that we have a wonderful little town, two nice mills, and one of the best and most contented mill communities in the Southland.

We have a wonderful Sunday School with an attendance of six hundred or more almost every Sunday at our First Baptist church alone. We have an enrollment of 375 men in our Bible Class with an attendance of more than 200 every Sunday during 1930.

We feel that we are fortunate in having Mr. L. L. Jones and Mr. J. W. Chamlee as our teachers. They bring us some very interesting lessons. Mr. Jones is secretary and general manager of the Canton Cotton Mills, and Mr. Chamlee is a business man of Canton.

Mr. W. L. Blackwell is class president, and Mr. D. E. Dunwoody is vice-president. Mr. Blackwell is a business man of Canton, and Mr. Dunwoody is sueprintendent of mill No. 2.

The class orchestra is directed by Mr. Alton Hogan, a son of Mr. A. P. Hogan, superintendent of Mill No. 1

The men's chorus is composed of the following gentlemen. L. L. Gaddis, L. H. Gaddis, Noah Lannning, R. G. Chastain, Dee Abernathy, Lee Roy Abernathy, J. B. Hadaway, Roy Holbrook, H. A. Williams, A. L. Frady, W. G. Frady, Edd Day, E. E. Whitmire, H. M. Chambers, J. E. Gaha, Claude Stepp, Ernest Whitmire, L. L. Jones, W. L. Ponder, T. B. Gaston and R. M. Sims.

This class has on its roll 130 men from Mill No. 1, one institution alone. It is named the R. T. Jones Bible Class, in honor of Mr. R. T. Jones, president of the Canton Cotton Mills, who is now the active general superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church, which place he has filled with dignity and honor for nearly 40 years. Our pastor is Dr. T. Barron Gibson, whom we all love and admire.

Aunt Becky, the above facts are submitted with all due modesty, but we are sometimes so filled with the joy of living and serving, and our love and friendship for one another that our enthusiasm runs away with our pen.

You honored us with a visit a few years ago, and we would like to have you come again. Should you have this opportunity, we assure you a most hearty welcome to Canton, and the land of Cherokee.

GEORGIA BOY.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I'm quite sure Ninety-Six is the prettiest mill village in the State this spring; we have lots of pretty trees and flowers and they sure do help the looks a lot; we all appreciate the nice place we have to live.

We have a pretty good ball team this season but we're hoping it will be still better. The new Baptist preacher, the Rev. Tinsley, from Seneca, moved in some few days ago; he has made many friends during the short time he has been here.

We are glad to say that most of our sick folks are well or improving. Our health in general is good.

Miss Elizabeth Clark and Mr. Manley Phyllys got married Saturday night; they have many friends who wish for them much happiness.

Miss Mae Guest spent the week-end in Greenwood.

Mrs. Essie McCallister is visiting her sister in Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hollie and family and Miss Elsie Staggs, spent Sunday in Godsey with friends.

Mr. Ned Moore came home for the week-end.

SLIM.

GREENSBORO, GA.

Mary Leila Cotton Mills

(This letter was delayed en-route)

We are proud to know that Mr. Sam Nolan, Ernest Moody's little girl, and Mrs. Katie Dial who have been on the sick list are improving.

Mr. Courtny Hunnicutt and Mr. Blanto Bachelor from Eatoton, Ga., were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hunnicutt.

Mr. J. A. Crawley motored to Social Circle, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wadkins visited Mrs. Wadkins, parents at Athens.

Mr. Carl Chapman and friends motored to Jewell to visit friends and relatives.

The Green and Morgan County Singers met at Rayswood for their regular singing.

L. M. Satcher, having moved to the country; was a visitor here recently.

Most people have their gardens planted and doing some work in them.

Aunt Becky, we would be very proud to have you visit us some time. The writer met you only once —about 14 years ago in Eatoton, Ga.

Our work is running good with a contented set of help and no unions to interferre we are thankful to say.

MOSQUITO.

LANGLEY, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. J. B. Kirby celebrated his 40th birthday Sunday; quite a number of his friends and relatives attended the dinner. Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McElrath and Rev. Smith, both of Langley; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Laurens and family of Spartanburg; Miss Minnie McGee ,of Langley; Mr. Guest and Mr. Walker, of Augusta, Ga., and Mrs. J. R. Kirby, of Spartanburg.

Miss Ruth Timmons was married Saturday night to Mr. Holland Cato —both of Langley. We wish them a happy life together.

Mr. and Mrs. Von, spent Easter in Columbia, visiting relatives.

Miss Sarah Blount spent the week-end with her parents at Elberton, Ga.

Mrs. McElrath, of Greer, S. C., spent the past three weeks with her son, Rev. J. W. McElrath.

Miss Alice Daniels spent Easter with her parents, at Columbia, S. C.

The "Young Peoples Sunday School Class' had a sunrise breakfast at Boiling Springs, Easter morning. Everyone reported a good time.

Aunt Becky, you must come to see us soon; I think you know our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, so pay us a visit soon.

JACKIE.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"Then he was put there—he did not by any means fall in. And Jim found him! My Jim!" exclaimed Mrs. Avery. "Oh, are you sure that Ted will live?"

"Say! A young man in love is hard to kill," smiled Mr. Marco. "I am sure Ted will survive that gash on his head. I hope he won't take pneumonia. It hasn't been so very cold these two past nights and, in the quarry, he was sheltered from the wind. I am sure he will soon be all right," sincerely. And the neighbors that had gathered, quietly withdrew, having learned all there was to tell.

"It was good of you to come, Mr. Marco," Alice smiled, "and we do thank you. You have been so fine to me that I'd like to repay you somehow." Then she motioned for him to bend closer so that she could whisper: "Haven't you guessed who Mrs. White is? Doesn't something about her remind you of—a school girl sweetheart?"

Mr. Marco bounded erect and advanced toward Mrs. White, who was blushing in confusion. "Annie, Annie! Can it be possible? Oh, Annie, Annie—now I know why I was so drawn to you, my first little sweetheart!" And he caught her hands, she looked up and met his eager eyes with encouragement in her own. "Mine!" he whispered, and led her to the dining room, and closed the door.

"Oh, how happy I'd be now, if I knew that Ted would get well," Alice whispered to her mother, who seemed almost dazed by the news that Jim was a hero, and kept murmuring, "Jim—my Jim—my baby, did it!"

"Jim swore he'd find Ted, but I never dreamed he would," said Alice. "He had that on his mind when he asked to stay away tonight. He didn't want us to be worried."

"So many things have happened in such a short time—I'm wondering what next," said Mrs. Avery. "You came home. Mr. Marco met and fell in love with his old sweetheart; Ted disappeared, and now Jim's found him. I wish Jim would come on—I'll be uneasy about him all the time now!"

And presently Jim came in grinning sheepishly—embarrassed over being the central figure in the night's drama. "Aw shucks, Ma, what are you crying for?" as his mother caught him in her arms. "I'd been here sooner if, I could have dodged those old reporters. Gee! They can probe a feller's liver an' lights out!"

"My blessed brother—someday I'll show how much I love you," promised Alice with quivering lips as he bent and kissed her. "Tell us all about it."

And Jim told them what Mr. Marco had, with a little more detail. "But shucks—you'll see it all in the paper. I don't like to talk about it—I didn't do anything so

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

SPEAKING OF EFFICIENCY

After spending about $7,000,000, the government says the Flordia fruit fly is no more. It is an open secret that those fly experts acctually killed and wounded between 7 and 8 real flies, and not less than 2 of them were diagnosed as the genuine Mediterranean fruit flies — with snouts and bills and proboscises and everything.

Poor old Florida has suffered from many maladies during the past few years. First, the binder boys came and bound up everything within sight with mortgages of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth varieties—and then they departed from thence and left the banks and the natives with the bag to hold. And the bag busted!

Then came the storm and cyclones with their fright and fury, and good old Florida groaned, but fought right on. As if these 3 things were not enough, Mr. Hoover sent his bug killers down among the orange and grape fruit groves. A binder boy and a storm dwindle into insignificance when compared with an expert fly swatter. They were so thorough in their undertaking, they killed several June bugs and honey bees through mistake—before they realized that the fruit fly was their mission.

And when those trained (?) men found a fruit fly, that fruit fly began to see things. As soon as the said fly was hemmed up on the inside of an orange or in a fence corner, everything else was easy as pie. The government insect destroyers "bunched" themselves around the fly in question and squirted various and sundry squirts of poisons and insecticides directly at the anatomy of the dangerous meddler and within 5 or 6 days, the fly was dead, dead, dead.

The net cost of killing one of those flies measured in money amounted to less than $876,543.22, but this included the calcium arsenate and the hyperdermic and the spyglass they found him with, and of course, something had to be put out for embalming the said fly so's he could be sent to Washington and shown to the senate and congress to prove that the government's presentatives were hard at work.

Less than $25,000,000.00 worth of property was destroyed in this wonderful war on the intrepid fruit puncher. Vegetables and oranges and other earth-grown edibles came under the heel of the warriors, and Florida will not soon forget the kindness (?) shown her by the republicans because she got off the donkey and boarded the elephant when Hoover out Hoovered Al. Smith. But the republicans had to show their appreciation in some manner, so they did it through the fruit-fly ordeal.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mill Community

Mrs. Gertrude Flow and children of Gold-

ville, S. C., recently spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. H. P. McClendon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harder and family, and Miss Annie Lee Edwards of Ninety-Six, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Shumake.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Davenport of Newberry, recently spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harvey.

Mrs. John Fuller has returned to her home in Anderson, after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Medlock.

Misses Jessie Mae Rhoades and Ione Von Hollen, spent Sunday in Goldsville, as the guests of Miss Lois Byars.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirly and family of Williamston, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cobb, April 10, a son, Claude Spurgeon.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas regret that they are leaving Lydia. Mr. Thomas has accepted a job at Whitmire Cotton Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Welton Phillips and children spent Sunday with Mr. B. R. Phillips.

Mr. Wister Owens spent Sunday in Asheville, N. C.

Miss Melda Von Hollen of Winthrop College, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Von Hollen.

Miss Oetta Mauney of Columbia University, Columbia, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mauney.

Friends of Miss Helen Godfrey are glad to know that she is much improved after being ill for several days.

Mr. L. W. Davis spent the week-end in Greenville.

Mrs. M. J. Cole and Mr. Seymore Cole of Cross Hill, were the Sunday guests of Mrs. Rosa Cole.

Miss Emily Dick of Columbia, was the guest of Miss Sarah Aiken and Miss Beatrice Coward, at the Community House, April 21.

Mr. and Mrs. McAbee and daughter., and Mr Strange of Spartanburg, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Braggs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McKinney and children(and Mr. and Mrs. O. F. McKinney spent Sunday in Ninety-Six, with Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McKinney.

KATE.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

IF

If you were busy being kind,
Before you knew it you would find
You'd forget to think 'twas true
That someone was unkind to you.

If you were busy being good,
And doing the very best you could,
You'd not have time to blame some man
Who's doing just the best he can.

Birthday Dinners

On Tuesday Mrs. P. M. Rhodes was pleasantly suprised by a delightful birthday dinner given her by her children.

On last Sunday, Mrs. E. L. Thomas celebrated her birthday by inviting her children and a few friends to dinner. A delicious three course dinner was served to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Bartlett of Greenville, Mrs. Jesse McCravey of Chester, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, of Clinton; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan Rowland, Mr. Edwin Thomas, Mr. J. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Will

much—I just remembered a remark I overheard Dan make one day, when standing by that old quarry. 'That would be a good place to hide in' he said, and no one made an answer—just kept walking. And it popped into my head this afternoon, and I couldn't get rid of it. I knew you wouldn't let me go if you knew where I was going—and Gee, we boys were scared almost to death, thinking about the 'mountain ghost' we've heard about all our lives. And we found it, too—just a queer noise to keep people away from a liquor still!" But where is Mr. Marco? Isn't that his car out there?" looking around.

"Oh, he and Mrs. White are in the dining room," smiled his mother. "They used to be boy and girl sweethearts, and from the way things look, love's young dream has been revived."

"Well. Gosh!—and I thought maybe he was after you! I'm glad it was her!" and his mother smiled, in spite of herself.

"But have you any later news than Mr. Marco brought?" Alice asked. "Do you know how Ted is now?"

"Still unconscious, but had quit groaning, and the doctor said he was resting well. He'll be all right."

"But it may mean that he's dying!" choked Alice. "Oh, if I could only see him—only touch his hand!"

"Now, what do you want to think the worst, for?" growled Jim.

Presently Mr. Marco and Mrs. White joined them, both looking radiantly happy, and announcing that they had "come to an understanding."

"And here is our young hero—winner of the five hundred dollar reward!" Mr. Marco exclaimed.

"I don't want—I won't have it!" Jim declared stoutly. "It was reward enough to find Ted," very much embarrassed.

Mr. Marco eyed him with affectionate pride, and said slowly: "Young man, you are a new species. I'll have to study you. And there will be a way found to reward you, in spite of yourself."

"Indeed, Jim wouldn't take that reward, Mr. Marco," Mrs. Avery declared, smiling proudly on her young son, and throwing an affectionate arm around his shoulders. "No, indeed!"

CHAPTER XIX

Finally, when Mr. Marco had torn himself away from his long-lost new-found love, and all had retired to get a little much needed sleep, Jim, alone in his room, pulled a bit of cloth from his shirt pocket, held it close to the light and examined it.

"The only thing I didn't spill to the reporters," he grinned. "Maybe I should have turned it over to the police—but shucks—why can't I find the suit it belongs to? And I will, if anybody's wearing it. Blue serge with a pin stripe. Just about an inch big; found eight inches from the ground on a briar. Gosh! if I can find the hole that this fits. Maybe I'll be a detective some

day!" When Jim at last surrendered to the arms of Morpheus, his dreams were of glorious adventures and hair-breadth escapes, and the rounding up of great gangs of notorious outlaws.

Friday morning at nine o'clock, Alice was allowed to visit Ted. Wtih her heart in her eyes she bent and tenderly kissed him, noted his pale lips and drawn features, the bandage about his dear head and the strong, brown toil marked hands, so helpless and still. She had promised to keep calm, and the tears were hard to master. Oh, but she must be good or they would not let her stay!

"My darling!" she whispered, her face close to his, "Oh, if you would only speak to your Alice!"

As if in a happy dream, Ted smiled sighed contentedly, turned his face to hers, and lay still.

"Don't worry—he will be all right; just give him time," the nurse said, sympathetically. "The doctors say that you can stay with him, if you'll be good and obey orders."

"Oh, I will! I'll do anything you say," Alice promised. All day, there was no change. Ted swallowed a little nourishment, and rested. But when the six o'clock whistles blew, he opened his eyes and looked into the anxious, lovely face of Alice, who bent over him.

"Darling!" she cried joyously, "You are better—you know me?" pressing her sweet lips to his.

"Sweetheart!" he murmured, and weakly his fingers closed around hers.

"Oh, I'm so glad—you are going to be well, soon, now!" The nurse came forward with a bowl of broth, and he drank hungrily. Then he looked at Alice a puzzled frown on his face, lifted a hand and felt the bandage on his head.

"What is it—where am I?" he asked, speaking laboriously.

"You've been hurt, darling, but you'll soon be all right," Alice explained, a happy lilt in her voice. After a few moment in which he seemed to be trying to think, he spoke again:

"Sandbagged. Kidnapped."

"Who did it, sweetheart? Do you know?" But Ted shook his head.

"Struck down from behind; blindfolded; gagged, tied up."

"Well, don't talk anymore now. Just rest and get well," soothingly. "I'll stay right by you."

And Ted could give no light on his kidnapping. He had started to the fire, going the back way to save time—had leaped the alley fence by some thick privet bushes where he was struck from behind, and fell, with two men on top of him; he had faint recollection of being gagged, bound and blindfolded, hoisted into a truck, covered up with something, and held down by heavy weights. He could remember no more till later, when pain hunger and thirst had driven him almost insane, and he found himself bound securely, hand and foot, helpless and alone. He was no longer gagged or blindfolded, and had tried frantically to scale those great rock walls, all in vain. He

Thomas, Helen and James Thomas, Miss Ruby Whitworth, Mrs. Sloan, and Miss Luna Grant.

Weddings

Cupid has been quite busy in our village recently. He scored three during the past week-end.

Mr. James Bridges and Miss Maude Bledsoe were married at eight o'clock Saturday evening at the parsonage on Milton Road, Rev. H. E. Bullington officiating.

Mr. Horace Hamm and Miss Bessie Taylor were married at ten o'clock Saturday morning at the Baptist Parsonage at Bush River, Rev. C. C. Vaughan officiating.

Mr. Fearless Rowe and Miss Helen Purdy were married early Saturday morning in Greenville, S. C.

All of these young people have a host of friends who wish them many years of happiness.

Egg Hunt

Many of our children enjoyed hunting Easter eggs Saturday afternoon.

Miss Roberta O'Dell and Lois Byars carried the girls of their Sunday school classes for an egg hunt at two o'clock.

The children of the Beginner-Primary department of the Sunday school went with their teachers to hunt eggs from three to four o'clock.

After the pretty eggs had been found, red lemonade was served to the children.

Fashion Show

The Girls' Club has been doing quite a bit of sewing lately. For the past two weeks they have been busy making dresses for themselves. If you wish to see how well they have done, come out to the fashion show which they will give on next Friday, April 25th, at the old auditorium. The public is cordially invited. No admission charges are made. Time—7:45 p. m. Come!

Church News

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:30.

Sunday school, 10:00 a. m., J. J. Clark, Supt.

Worship service, 11:00 a. m., conducted by Rev. H. E. Bullington.

Epworth Junior Society, 5:00 p. m., Elizabeth Dobbins, president.

Epworth League, 6:45 p. m., Jas. Strout, president.

Worship service, 7:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. C. C. Vaughan.

Come to church!

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McCurry spent the week-end in Greenwood.

Mrs. James Dendy of Savannah, Ga., spent the week-end with her husband at Joanna Inn.

Misses Ethel Prince and Mae Johnson spent the week-end in Clinton as guests of Miss Leila Norman.

Misses Dorothy and Eunice Parrish and Mrs. James Fowler of Simpsonville were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Parrish.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell of Calhoun Falls spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Abrams.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Abrams visited friends in Newberry, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Higgins of Newberry were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Stroud.

Miss Lillian Clement of Spartanburg was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. E. Bullington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Huunicutt spent the week-end in Greenwood, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Buster Rowe of Saluda, S. C., visited Mrs. R. C. Rowe, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson of Greenwood

spent the week-end with Mrs. R. C. Rowe.

Mrs. M. H. Howle and Miss Ruby Todd spent the week-end with the latter's parents in Barksdale, S. C.

Misses Elizabeth Wise and Lena King spent Saturday with Miss Wise's father, Batesburg, S. C.

Miss Mamie Howle spent the week-end with Miss Lila Mae Edwards, Clinton, S. C.

Friends of Mrs. Boyce Oxner will be glad to know that she recently returned from the Newberry Hospital where she has been a patient for the past two weeks.

WEST POINT, MISS.

Aponaug Mfg. Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As people seem to think we aren't on the map, will let you hear from us. We are running full time and enjoying good health and happiness. Nearly everybody has their gardens planted and are looking forward to better times at the table, in fresh eats.

Since last writing a change of superintendents has been made. We regreted to give up our superintendent, Mr. W. T. Jefferies. He comes back to see us sometimes and everything gets in a hurry, all trying to see him. But we find our new "Supt.," Mr. Val Phillips, always meeting us with a smile which makes us happy.

Our overseers are the same: Alex Jeffries, carding; W. H. Sanders, spinning; Allie Weaver, twister; J. A. Hartin, mechanic, and Beulah Mae Bird, bookkeeper. With such good leaders we always keep things going fine.

Our church is an organized Baptist known as West End Baptist—Rev. R. A. Kyle, pastor. We have Sunday school, and services both morning and evening, B. Y. P. U., Sunbeam meetings, W. M. U. meetings, prayer services. So you see our system of religious work. Much has been done to improve the church building lately; it has been repainted, new benches and new chairs for choir, and the floor carpeted.

Here's hoping I can do better next time.

ETHEL DUNCAN.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consolidated Textile Corp.—Pilot Division

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our flower yards on the village and at the mill are looking nice, but the weather seems like snow today; we hope that it will turn into rain.

Everybody here seems to be happy and enjoying good health. We are running some pretty patterns now; wish you could come over and see them.

Our cloth room and finishing rooms are having to run day and night to get out some orders, but we hope we will not have to do this long.

We had Johnny J. Jones' Carnival here last week; we had a big time, you know.

We had a good play at the Methodist church Easter night, and it was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Tell that big fellow, Mr. Still, that we are going to have our banquet next Wednesday night and if he is hungry come over. We are always glad to have anybody from the Southern Textile Bulletin force.

HECK.

thought he had hurt his head against a stone. He did not think he had bled from the lick given him by his assailant. Probably he had been hurt when thrown into that deep hole—if he had been thrown in. He didn't know.

The Union leaders declared it all a "frame-up" and demanded proof that Ted had been down in the quarry all that time, bound hand and foot. It was all a plot against the strikers, they shouted angrily.

By Sunday, Ted was able to sit up, and was very comfortable in a big rocker, dressed in a lovely blue and gold bathrobe and slippers to match, a present from Alice. His room was a bower of beautiful flowers, and the telephone rang constantly with inquiries from anxious friends and well wishers. Alice laughingly told him that he was the most popular man in the city.

Visitors came and went all day. Once when Ted and Alice were for a moment alone, he caught her hand, laid it against his cheek and said whimsically: "It's the first time I've ever been down and out or laid up for repairs; but gee, it's great! No wonder folks like to go to hospitals."

"Oh but those three days of agonizing suspense when we could not imagine what had happened to you and feared the worst!" said Alice. "Look," bending her beautiful head, "I bet I've turned gray!" Ted promptly kissed the nape of her lovely neck and she turned her lips to his in return. "Oh, if we but knew the guilty party!" she continued presently when she could again get her breath. "I thought sure it was Dan, but he proved an alibi."

Ted was thoughtful a few moments: "No, it was not Dan, but he may have had it done. But, I guess we will never know, and I'd rather that the guilty go unpunished than that an innocent party be accused."

Sunday afternoon residents of Marco had another shock. Dan Forrest had returned, and was "black and blue from a beating," reports ran. He had been "kidnapped from his hotel" Tuesday night when he had gone down to the library for a book. Had been "chloroformed, gagged and carried into another county" and "into a deep tangled forest" and there securely bound to a tree and unmercifully beaten. For "three days and nights he had suffered the tortures of the damned" and was "finally rescued by some o'possum hunters" who "took him to a farmhouse, dressed his wounds and fed him."

Half dead, but swearing vengence, he swore out warrants for the arrest of Ted Bristow, Superintendent Jones, and Ooverseers Redd, Smith and Black.

"Ridiculous! All a lie!" was the popular verdict. But there were troubled hearts in Marco. The wives of the overseers and superintendent knew that they had been out until the wee small hours that Tuesday night, and could not deny it. And how could Ted prove that he had been in that deserted quarry all the time he was missing?

(To Be Continued)